THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,313—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—THURSDAY. APRIL 20, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd April	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th „	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7923
17th „	CALEDONIA	7536	....	...
24th „	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th „	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th „	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
C. City of York	7705	April 24	* April 21
A. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
S. City of Naples	5739	.....	„ 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	„ 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	„ 15
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	9200	.....	„ 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	„ 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	„ 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	„ 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	„ 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	„ 12
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	„ 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. E1. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	20th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	21st April.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	24th April	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 20th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1953 tons, on Monday, the 24th April, calling at Pasni, Charbet Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Saturday, 22nd April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Vadala," 3334 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arabian, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay

20th April, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „
Africa]	4719	E. Seberich	1st June „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July „
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. „
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr „
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	26th April.
Austria	7588	J. Isaicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... „ 545 „ 635*
Saloon Class to London and back..... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Saloon Class to London ..... „ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6046	24th April 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE, Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo.	Entebbe.
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala.
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	Nakuru, British East Africa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No 161 BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtian (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 3 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

is a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of situable apparatus.

In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs.

The Camera is so small, that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3½" × 2¾" × 1" and weighs only 13 ozs. but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition.

This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are would-famous.

It is so simple, compact and unobtrusive yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb.

A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7" × 5" to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

The prices for the V.P.T. Camera fitted with Syntor Lens ... ... Rs. 120
Do. do. do. Dagor Lens ... ... „ 160

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, a Roll film camera for ¼ plate pictures, which has all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet is compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

CAKES

WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING.

OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

PEARSE & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR,

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Mauritius
Calcutta	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Soerabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grants DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	CREAMS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	ALMONDS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	NOUGAT
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PRALINES
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PEPPERMINTS

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29. Church Gate Street, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liquors from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1911, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1910.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th April to 15th May 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1911.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1911, at 4-50 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended, 31st December, 1910.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th April to 15th May 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1911.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHT ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1911, at 5-5 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1910.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th April to 15th May, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Bombay, 11th April, 1911. Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1911, at 5-20 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1910.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th April to 15th May 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Bombay, 11th April, 1911. Agents.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1911, at 5-35 P. M. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1910.

2nd—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th April to 15th May, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1911.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1911, at 5-50 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1910.

2nd.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th April to 15th May, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MAYCOCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

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Interesting Throughout.

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Please write to the MANAGER,
'INDUSTRY,' Shambazar, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

POLO.

THERE Will be a GAME of POLO, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 5-45 P.M., on the Bombay Maidan.

W. GRAHAM,
Hony. Secy. for Polo.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY
THE
LAST TWO NIGHTS.

THE GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL PICTURE.
"THE FALL OF TROY"
Based on Homer's Illiad.

This film has drawn thousands to the Theatre during the past week and has been retained for one more week at great expense.

"THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON"
ALSO
"VENICE."
A charming series of views.
Our three Comedians
"FOOLSHEAD"
"TOTO"
"M. PRINCE."
A wonderful trio of funmakers.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

TO-NIGHT
GRAND PRIZE SHOW
TO OUR
PARSEE PATRONS.
7 to 8 p. m.
THREE RICH SILK SAREES
Given Away.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
TUESDAY, 25th APRIL,
SPORTS
FINALS

The Championship Cup and Trophy will be presented to the Winners at the close of the Session.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 BALES GREY DHOOTIES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Purshotum Kessowjee.

P N (P K) M 183-193—10 bales dobby bordered grey dhooties 45 inch by 8, 9, 10, 11 yards.
P N (P K) M 154-157—4 bales dobby bordered grey dhooties 45 inches 10 and 11 yards.
P N (P K) M 153-162—5 bales dobby bordered grey dhooties 45 inches 10 and 11 yards.
P N (P K) M 163-172—10 bales dobby bordered grey dhooties 45 inches 10 and 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE of Myrabolams, Groundnuts, Betelnuts, Pepper, Copra, Tamarind.

Under instructions from Messrs. the Bombay Steam Navigation Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st April, 1911, at 3 p.m., (S. Time), at Prince's Dock, M. Shed, on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by fire and or water, ex. s. s. "Natravati."

A quantity of groundnuts, myrabolams, sopari, pepper, copra, tamarind.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 20th April, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th April.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd floor, Candy House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Apollo Bander, the valuable and new designed French and mahogany polished drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, made to order, such as silk tapestry lined blackwood suits of drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, glass door almyrahs, marble and tile topped tables and teapoys, easy low and Curzon chairs, bidstands, cupboards, dining table and chairs, dumb waiter, hatstand, gents' bicycle, Singer's foot sewing machine, carpets, pictures, glass, crockery and platedware, cooking utensils, etc., the property of H. Talandier, Esq., proceeding home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 20th April, 1911.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, at 2-30 P.M., of Mr. Talandier and others' Valuable Household Furniture, at "Candy House," opposite TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Apollo Bunder.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALLOCA,	SOURABAYA
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price, Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	3 10 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

NOTICE.

A FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHAMPA GULLY WITHULWADY.

Under instruction for the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th day of April, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Atmaram Anandrao, under the power of sale, reserved to the Mortgagees, in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 3rd August, 1905, the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring (235 6-9) two hundred and thirty-five and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts, including half the gully on the southern side thereof and the whole of gully on the northern side, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension Tax No.——— with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereof assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 36, now under "C" Ward Nos. 1649—50 and Street Nos. 14, 16, 18 (1), and standing in the name of the Chandrabhagabai, wife of Chintoba Sadasew, all which premises are situate and on the western side of the Withulwadi, without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by a public Road, called Withulwadi Street, on or towards the west partly by the house of the heirs of Khanduji Krishnajee and partly by passage, on or towards the north partly by the house of Takur Ramchandra, and partly by the house of Purshotam Bhatia, and on or towards the south by the house formerly of Chintoba Luxmonjee, now of Vithuldas Giculdas and are now in the occupation of the morigagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the Morigagees at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (HOUSE), at Muttra, District, Agra, N. W. Provinces.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Sitaram Brijmohan Agerwala and another, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents, in a house bearing No. 15, admeasuring about 25 by 25 hands, situate at Muttra, in the District of Agra, North West Provinces, near Chok Bazar, at Megha Muttra Lane, and bounded on the east by the house of Damodhar Dalal, on the west by the house of Paramkisor Goojarmal Brahmin, on the south by the house of Brijmohan and Khoobi Brahmin, and on the north by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE on TUESDAY, 25th April.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Orient House, Colaba Reclamation, just opposite Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, sweet toned cottage piano by Schaeffer and Schneider, handsome Parian statues and figures, pictures, fish squariums on bronze stands, black marble clock, table ornaments, bicycle wheel rubber-tyred victoria, bay waler gelding, harness, foot sewing machine, Austrian safe on stand, etc., the property of the late A. F. Soundy, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th April, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 21, Meadows Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April 1911.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Harkeness Road out of Fort, Bombay,

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 570 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immoveable properties at 21 Medows Street, in the Rooms of the said Auctioneers, on Friday, the 28th day of April, 1911, the undermentioned days and at the undermentioned times, viz.—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES
on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1911,
at 5 p.m. (S.T.).
Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,590 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the estate of the late Calliandas Kirparam, being lot No. II; on the south partly by the property of Mooljee Haridas and partly by the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas on the east by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New No. 2716, A A
Old Survey No. 21, —— New Survey Nos. 7189, 22, 24,
7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3232, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

Lot No. II.

On the SAME DAY, as above, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district or Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1.877 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Culliandes Kirparam, being lot No. 1, on the east partly by the said Harkness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716, OldSurvey A A
No. 21 — and —New Survey Nos. 7189-7190, 7240. 22 24

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1911.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA has
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
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WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, SYDNEY, and
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and exactest means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

SADDLE and BRIDLE, Infantry Mounted Officers Pattern complete with Wallets, etc. ..... Rs. 50.
TANDEM leader HARNESS for use with ordinary single Harness. ..... Rs. 25.
Open to offers.
Major C. H. WARD,
Matchin's Hotel, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000
The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.
For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	"	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	"	273,119
Annual Income ...	"	1,422,802
Assets ...	"	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	"	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
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THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
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Bombay Branch
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 23 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 9
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	
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Yearly ...	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 28 0
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales; Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Cottages Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 18.] [BOMBAY, April 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 15-16	un	chgd
do. Rents ...	96	un	chgd
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan..	96 1-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-2	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 11-16	1-16	
do. in New York ...	52 1-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25-31	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20-45 1-2		1-2
do. at New York...	4-86 1-2	un	chgd
Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	sinc	e
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 5 8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-4	1-8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8		1-4
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 5-8		1-4

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Bise caused by China and India buying.

PORT SAID, April 19.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

The P. & O. steamer "Malwa," has shipped gold to value of £100,000 for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ...	Firm, Small business.
Futures ...	Steady.
East Indian ...	Steady.
Manchester ...	Firm with a fair demand.
Total Sales ...	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000
Imports ...	7,000
Mid Americans ...	2-62+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	Mutilated

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·72 +03	7·72 +03	7·68 +03	7·64 +03	7·61 +03

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.Jan.
7·63 unchgd	6·67 unchgd	6·64 unchgd	6·60 unchgd

New York Official noon call May 14-71 July 14-74.

NEW YORK—

Bales.	
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	10,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	15,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	9,000
Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton— ...	14·0+05
Futures—Month of May 14-79 unchgd	Declined partially under realising and advanced on commission house buying.
Futures—Month of July 14-80+02	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...	14 11-16+1-16
Futures—Month of Mar. ...	14·89—07
Do. do May ...	14·78—06
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

	Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply ...	3,260,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	260,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	10,910,000
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	34,000
Do. exports to Great Britain ...	14,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	47,000
Do. do. to Japan ...	1,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports ...	466,000
Do. do. at interior Ports ...	418,000

YARN.

405 Banner Mill Twist ...	11 5-8
George Mayall's Yarn ...	11 5-8

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...	33
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Red Karachi ...	32 1-2
Do. Months—June-July	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.	3,803,040

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	37 1-4 Nominal
Do. Months—April-May.	
Buyers &c.—Quiet but steady.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	33 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.	
Buyers &c.—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship...	44
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship..	46 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	39 7-8
Do. Months—April-May—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	70 3-4
Do. Months—March-April—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	63 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	11 3-4

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	5 6 1-2—Sellers.—Firmer

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 65 3-4
Yellow Metal ...	d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...	£54 1-2

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.....	10s.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India 300lbs bags. ...	13 16 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...	May-August.
Tone—Firm moderate business.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	13 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...	April.
Tone—Quiet	
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...	10-11—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...	May.
Tone—Market opened firm, closed steady.	
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ...	14 9—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...	April-August.
Tone—Firm but small business doing.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...	12 3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...	April.
Tone—Quiet.	
Java Sugar—	
General Tone—Unchanged, firmer.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [19TH April, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
71 Bars Silver..	3,00,000	London(via Colombo)	Mercantile Bank
3 Bars Silver..	1,50,000	London	do
4 Boxes Bullion.	3,00,000	Freemantle	Eastern Bank
183 Bars Silver	4,50,000	London	International Bank
90 Bars Silver..	37,500	do	Indian Specie Bank
11 Boxes Bullion.	75,792	Freemantle	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	7,50,000	do	do
3 Parcels Silver	75	London	Hongkong Bank
1 Parcel Silver	7	do	Comptoir

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 18th April, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	13	15,393
B B and C I Railway ...	7	8,028

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. to 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Private bills continue scarce and 1s. 4 1-4d. can still be done in one or two places. To-day being Council Bills day the Banks closed early.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d. to 9-32d
Do. do forward ...	1s. 4 3-16d, July
Do. do Francs ...	171 1-4
Do. do Marks ...	139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...	132 3-4
Shanghai " ...	177 1-4
Japan " ...	149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 3-16 for Cash and the Settlement and has declined 1-8 during the day closing quiet as under.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	96	1	0
1st May Settlement	...	"	96	1	0
31st " "		"	95	2	0

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged for ready at 24 1-2, and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 24 11-16. New York was 1-8 higher at 53 1-8. The local market opened quiet but steady at 62 3-4 ex-duty for ready and has remained unchanged. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs:	24	0	0
Australian " ...	...	"	24	0	0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...		"	62	12	0
" 1st settlement ...		"	62	6	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The tone of the market was quieter on opening this morning and contract rates were easier, particularly for Broach. There has been little enquiry during the day, and at the close the market is flat, prices having declined further. Closing quotations are as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been very moderate. Exporters were not inclined to go on at yesterday's rates, and mills were buying only quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 355	April
Do do do ...	...	" 353	May
Do do Khandesh...	...	" 305	do
F G do do ...	...	" 293	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...		" 317	do
Do do Bengals ...	...	" 303	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...		" 355	do
Do H G Westerns ...	...	" 337	do
Do M G do ...	...	" 343	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 305 1-2	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	...	" 242	January
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 268	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	23,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·69 —03	7·69 —03	7·65 —03	7·61 —03

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·39 —02	7·00 —03	6·84 —03	6·79 —03	6·77 —03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

Prices have advanced and the market is firm with a good demand.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	12	4	0 B. T.
April-May ...	...	"	12	14	6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is improving. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7	2	6 R. T.
Yellow Guserat ...	"	7	13	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6	10	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet little doing. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	8	0
Mimbara ...	"	52	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	55	8	0
Red Jubbulpore ...	"	48	8	0
Black Kutni ...	"	43	0	0

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	8	0
Forward ...	Rs.	36	0	0

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	23	0	0 to 24	0	0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steadier.

We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10	2	0	B. T.
April-May ...	Rs.	10	12	0	R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet.

We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	43	0	0
Small ...	Rs.	41	0	0

WHEAT :—The market is steady.

We Quote :—

White Delhi Apl.-May	Rs.	4	12	0	B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,635
Bank of India	64
Eastern Bank	77
Indian Specie	61

MILLS.

Central India Spg. and W. Co., Ld.	1,660
David	366 1-4
Manockji Petit	2,620
Standard	390
Sun Mill	77 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	129 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	472 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	13,413	bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	11,410	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	69,420	"
Rapeseed ...	...	...	12,513	"
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	833	"
Poppyseed ...	...	...	6,095	"
Groundnuts ...	...	...	2,744	"
Castorseed ...	...	...	10,740	"
Rice ...	...	...	57,836	"
Myrabollams ...	...	...	1,743	"
Cottonseed ...	...	...	9,579	"
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	9	"
Gram ...	...	...	1,464	"
Jowar ...	...	...	7,477	"
Maize ...	...	...	827	"

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—22 casks chutney, and 10 cases curry powder, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 15 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 400 cwts maize, 692 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 12 bales wool, M Madangopal ; 25 bales wool, E Shivji ; 7 bales wool, G Gangadass ; 9 bales wool, R Purchand ; 25 bales wool, The Bombay Company ; 150 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 35 bales wool, D Nagji and Co ; 294 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 105 cwts gum, S Cooverji, 119 bales wool, M Ramjidass ; 16 bales wool, J Samirmal.

Clan Cumming s—1,900 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—13 bales cow hides, Haji Ahmed 48 cwts dry ginger, A Salmon and Co ; 3,280 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 cwts cassia, The Imperial Dairy Co ; 3 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency ; 10 cwts gum, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

Bassano s—630 cwts oil cakes, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros ; 63 cwts chutney, H Muncherji and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bassano s—40 cwts tassaportida, R Jeevandas and Co.

Mantua s—3 bales woollen carpets, F Shaw and Co.

Scindia s—28 bales skins, Enrico N Stein.

Corunna s—217 cwts gum, 300 cwts nixvomica, and 250 cwts zidory, and 100 cwts dillseeds, Nusserwanji and Co ; 13,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 6,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, L Pragji ; 4,018 cwts myrabollams, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Langton Hall s—2,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

Scindia s—4 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—15,500 cwts wheat, and 3,000 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 306 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—13,880 cwts wheat and 9,200 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros ; 50 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 14,001 cwts cottonseed, W Buchur, 1,000 cwts myrabollams, K Keshawji and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co ; 8,300 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

Blakemoor s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ardiane Christine s—600 cwts myrabollams, 4,125 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,025 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 105 bales cotton M Jethabhoy and Co ; 179 bales cotton, Hirji Assoo, 260 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

Farrington, s—457 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 710 cwts linseed, M Vulabhdass.

Sidmouth s—2,000 cwts linseed B S Lloyd and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, the Shivrajpur Syndicate, 600 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Khimji Vishram and 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—4,000 cwts tilseed and 900 cwts linseed Ralli Bros ; 250 cwts turmeric Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdougall s—440 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co ; 1,320 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co ; 9,340 cwts wheat Sanday and Co ; 2,002 cwts linseed, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 341 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts linseed 1,000 cwts poppyseed B S Lloyd and Co.

Blakemoor s—2,000 cwts rapeseed William Blythe and Co ; 201 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri 4,000 cwts linseed, and 7,000 cwts poppyseed. Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed B S Lloyd and Co.

Irishmere s—10,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 2,572 cwts rapeseed N Valabhdass.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warteufels s—375 bales cotton fly W Wolf Sons ; 72 bales hemp M Mooljі and Co ; 7 cases aniline dyes Volkart Bros; 80 cwts myrabollams E Omersey 440 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 302 cwts gum R Damji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Countess Warwick s—2,002 cwts linseed Blascheck and Co 12 cwts linseed C Boggiano and Co 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 100 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—75 cwts gum, G Dossa ; 75 cwts gum, R Morarjee and Co ; 495 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co ; 300 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy ; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Bassano s—1,047 cwts mustardseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Corunna s—10,000 cwts flax seed, Ralli Bros ; 8,064 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—195 cwts gum. R Morarji and Co ; 137 cwts gum, J Dossa ; 160 cwts oli anum M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—876 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji ; 350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Delta s—10 cases opium, P and O Company.

FOR SHANGHAI.

E F Ferdinand s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 625 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—116 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50, bales cotton, M Amarroy and Co ; 200 bales cotton, K Deoraj and Co.

Devanha s—1,600 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—169 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 32 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Devanha s—1,400 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Devanha s—1,100 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—30 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Devanha s—400 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	8	3	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	4	4	17
C Market Dhobi Talao, Famawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	19	10	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 3rd Nagpada ...	12	9	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	7	7	14
G Mahim and Worli ...	8	7	13
Harbour ...	0	0	0
Hospital ...	0	7	17
Total.....	59	48	136
This day last year	36	37	152

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovere, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales rep:t, 38 Farringdon Road, London, England

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MEHTA—April 19, Pestonjee Jamsetjee Mehta, of Mombassa, father of the late Byramjee Pestonjee Mehta, and of Rustomjee Pestonjee Mehta, and son-in-law of the late Muncherjee Shapurjee Mehta, aged 63 years. Funeral this evening at 4 p. m., (S. T.), at Forss Road, Dadabhoy Contractor's Bungalow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINLOW—April 12, at Dacca, to Mr and Mrs R S Finlow, a son.

HUGO—April 10, at Lahore, to Major and Mrs E V Hugo, I M S, a son, who died at birth.

DEATH.

COOK—April 2, at Mussoorie, Frank Hayward Cook in his eighteenth year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Native Dispensary, Biennial General Meeting, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim's Office, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m.

There will be a game of polo on the Maidan this evening, at 5-45 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11, p.m. Great Attraction. "The Fall of Troy." A grand film based on Homer's Iliad.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Fortune, to be won, must be besieged."—Anon.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English mails of the 7th instant, which left Aden, at 4 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua" will leave Bombay harbour, on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails, consisting of specially superscribed correspondents for Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. "Hakata Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m., to-morrow. —Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s. "Obra," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on Saturday, the 29th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m., on Sunday, the 30th idem.—Mails, consisting of specially superscribed correspondents for Mombasa, and Zanzibar and mails for Seychelles, Mozambique, Beira, L. Marques and Durban, per extra s. s. "Pandua," will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m., on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

Fest March ...	Tannhauser ... Wagner
Overture ...	La Dame Blanche ... Boieldieu
a Serenade ...	In this Hour of Softened Splendour ... Pinsuti
b Patrol ...	The Turkish ... Michaelis
Grand selection ...	Rigoletto ... Verdi
Valse ...	Sonia ... Zuleta
Selection ...	Dear Little Denmark ... Rubens
Polka ...	Hannah ... Kuhner

EDUCATION IN SALSETTE AND BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Government in the Educational Department have, as you are aware, sanctioned the establishment of two experimental schools, one for Salsette and the other for Bassein, Mr. J. L. Rieu, I. C. S., lately District Collector of Thana, recommending that the school for Salsette should be located at Utan and that for Bassein at Agashi. Before he made this recommendation, Mr. Rieu visited the villages in Salsette and Bassein and after a careful consideration of the question in all its bearing came to the conclusion that the said schools should be opened at the places mentioned above. Before the Government Resolution on the subject was issued, Mr. Rieu had left for Europe on long leave, and certain persons appeared before the Educational Inspector at Thana and urged on him the abandonment of the above places in favour of Manori in Salsette, and Manickpur in Bassein, on the plea that the curates kept schools at Utan and Agashi and that, therefore, the Government schools should be opened at Manori and Manickpur. This proposal was adopted by the Educational Inspector as his own, and passed on to the Local Board for approval and the Board, not being aware what were the recommendations of Mr. Rieu gave, as a matter of course, their formal assent to the proposal. Mr. Rieu was aware of the so-called parish schools, when he recommended that these schools should be established at Utan and Agashi and he rightly ignored these schools in the interests of education, progress and the general good of the community. The population of Utan is 2,600 souls and that of Dongri is 1,686 souls. Mr. Rieu recommended that the school should be opened at Utan as it would be availed of by the children of Utan and Dongri. The total population of Utan and Dongri is 4,286, whereas the population of Manori, which is to be favoured at the expense of Utan and Dongri, consists only of 1,194 souls. Similarly, the population of Agashi is 1,700, whereas that of Manickpur, where the school is to be opened, consists only of 1,149 souls. The facts speak for themselves, and it is yet hoped that reason, facts and the good of the majority will prevail over influence. I trust this letter will attract the attention of the powers that are and the matter will be reconsidered before the local authorities irrevocably commit themselves to a line of action contrary to the good of the public in general.—Yours, etc.—

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," April 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia," with English mails of the 7th instant, which left Aden, at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Bridges, Miss M	Morley, Mr E
Clarke, Mrs and Miss	Page, Mr J S
Collins, Mr C H	Prichard, Capt J T
Faucett, Rev R T Mrs, and 2 children	Spence, Mr U A, Mrs, child and infant
Hanson, Mr	Shaw, Mr H J
Hallsher, J W, native servant	Vibart, Mr F
Lethbridge, Miss B	Walker, Miss B
Moore, Mrs C R	Welby, Mrs T L K

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Ashton Street, Major and Mrs	Muni, Mrs
Bellamy, Mr E L	Oakes, Mr W H
Blaser, Mr E	Pitcher, Miss M E
Boyd, Mr P N	Phipson, Mr B
Boyd, Mr H	Shaw, Major H S
Clarke, Mr F J	Sprot, Mr H M
Calciate, Dr C	Shah, Mr M
Clark, Mr W A	Sime, Mrs A M
Fitch, Mr C	Tofail, Mr M
Hartley, Capt A	Watson, Col W A and Mrs
Mehdi, Master, H	Wilson, Revd A A
Malakan, Mr M D	Williams, Miss F D
	Williams, Mr M J

LONDON TO KARACHI.

James, Mr W E	Moore, Capt H D
James, Mrs	Mrs Ramsay's maid (Miss Munro)
Lund, Capt A G, Mrs and infant	

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

McConaghey, Lt-Col A	Ramsay, Col, Mrs and Miss
McCammon, Capt F A	

ALLEGED INSULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. Javensen, Manager of Green's Restaurant, charged Mr. C. Campbell with insult. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The complainant said that ever since the 21st February, when the accused had been in Bombay, he (the accused) had been coming to the Green's Restaurant and behaving in an aggressive manner, and had abused him whenever he spoke to him. On the 12th March the accused came to the Restaurant at 10 p.m. and went into the bar. The accused had been served with a notice on the 24th February by the General Manager in which he (the accused) was asked not to enter the Restaurant. Notwithstanding this notice, the accused came to the bar and the complainant had to request a friend of his to ask the accused to leave. The accused refused to do so, abused the complainant and said he would break his neck and bones before long. About a quarter of an hour after this the complainant was at dinner on the first floor where the accused came, made him get up from his table and wanted him to go downstairs. He went to the staircase. The accused abused him and again threatened him. The complainant had to go up the staircase, as otherwise, the accused would have struck him.

His Worship framed a charge of insult under Section 504. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that on the night in question he was talking to two or three gentlemen. A man came up with the complainant and ordered him out. The complainant said to the man: "Throw him out, captain." The complainant and this man caught hold of the accused and attempted to throw him out. Several gentlemen who were there at the time stopped the disturbance at his request. He then went to the police. He never abused the complainant.

OTHER EVIDENCE.

Edward Locke, examined by the accused, said that on the evening of the 12th March he was at Green's Restaurant before 10 o'clock. At 10 p. m. the accused entered the Restaurant. Shortly after, the complainant, together with a large pugilistic-looking man, rushed up to the accused. The complainant said to the large man : "This is the man, captain." The large man abused the accused, where upon the latter remonstrated and wanted to know who the captain was. The man did not reply, while the complainant put both his hands round the accused's waist. Seeing this, several Europeans, who where there at the time, approached them and managed to separate them. The incident was then closed. Witness did not know where the accused then went.

Some more evidence was recorded and the further hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar presided at a sitting of the Insolvency Court on Wednesday and disposed of the following business :—

RE C. D. LAM AND S. D. LAM.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the second insolvent and applied for an order excusing the insolvent from signing the conveyance deed regarding the sale of a ginning factory owned by the insolvents. Counsel urged that Haji Jakeria Patel had paid Rs. 6,000 more than the actual amount realised at the sale held by the Official Assignee and this the creditors were deprived of the benefit.

After examining the insolvent, the Court held that the insolvent's conduct was dishonest in averring that he had parted with the power of attorney of his brother (first insolvent) who had absconded from Bombay. Equally dishonest was his conduct, the Commissioner observed, in witholding his signature when asked by the Official Assignee to do so. He had abused the indulgence shown him by this Court and the Official Assignee. The insolvent was ordered to sign the conveyance and also sign it on behalf of his brother whose power he held.

RE FAZAL JAFFER.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia for the insolvent obtained the usual interim order.

RE TUKARAM LUXMON NARIMAN.

Mr. Kapadia applied for and obtained two months' interim order.

RE ANANDRAO RAMRAO TALPADE.

Mr. Kapadia applied for and obtained permission to amend the schedule.

RE GOVINDJI JINA.

On the motion of Mr. Kapadia the insolvent was granted two months' extension of interim order.

RE BHARMAL VELSEY.

His Lordship granted the usual interim order on the motion of Mr. Kapadia.

RE FRAMROZ JAMSHED MULLA PHIROZ.

On the motion of Mr. Kapadia the Commissioner granted two months' extension of interim order.

RE CHUGANLAL HURGOVIND.

On the motion of Mr. Kapadia the insolvent was granded two months' extension of interim order.

RE MOTI LADHA.

On the motion of Mr. Kapadia the insolvent was givin permission to serve notices and amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents appeared in person and obtained the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Landaura 2,156 tons, Captain A E G Tipper, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE steamer Torrington, 3,619 tons, Captain A Weddess, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Evandale, 2,467 tons, Captain T Wilkie will sail to-day for Calcutta via Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3,429 tons, Captain Phillipo, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived here yesterday from Karachi etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Shirley, 2,219 tons, Captain R Stone, arrived here on Tuesday from Calcutta, 3rd instant with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Harpenden, 2,302 tons, Captain A G Cromack, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, 7th instant with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain A P Logan, arrived here on Tuesday from the Persian Gulf etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, C S I, R N... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brasbenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 19.

Banca.....3794 Collyer.....P & O S N Co
Brasiliana.....2438 Snowdon.....G Cotton & Co
Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Budrie.....1613 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Claverley.....2449 Creagh...Turner Morison & Co
Dumbarmoor.....2331 Owens.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Ellerslie.....2187 Whitehead...W & A Graham & Co
Gaalar .....2743 Schioder.....Volkart Bros
Gymeric.....2658 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Greamere .....2326 Hunter.....
Goalpara.....1358 Whytehead .....M M & Co
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack.....A Yule & Co
King Edward ...2834 Dames.....T Morrison & Co
Landaura.....2157 Tipper .....M M & Co
Lindula.....2183 Butler .....M M & Co
Mantua .....5905 Vibert.....P & O Co
Madura .....1273 Logan .....M M & Co
Nairung.....2863 Peck .....T Morrison & Co
Nuddia .....1944 Davidson .....M M & Co
Peter Jebsen .....2274 Nermenog.....A Yule & Co
Saili .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2563 Born .....Shah S N Co
Sidmouth .....2605 Jones.....
Shirley.....2219 Stone.....
Urlanta.....3384 Carey.....M M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Liverpool	3-5	J Finlay & Co
B Bassano	2762	Boghall	Hull via Karachi	24-4	J Finlay & C
C&R City of Glasgow	4193	Findlay	Karachi	22-4	K Nixon & Co
D&E Langton Hall	2382	Clement	Manchester	30-4	Killick Nixon & Co
F Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	Kobe	21-4	N Y Kaisha
H Is'ami	1604	Green	Mauritius	24-4	B&P S N Co
K Ardiane Christine	2162	Tindall	Hull	22-4	W & A Graham & Co
M Kanzler	2865	Schutt	Durban	19-5	A Strandes & Co
O Countess Warwick	2568	Prentices	Mostyn Deep	22-4	W & A G & Co
P Corunna	2453	Chuckney	Philadelphia	27-4	W & A Graham & Co
Q Vadala	2161	Bracq	Calcutta	22-4	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Torrington	3619	Urdiess	Antwerp	19-4	W & A Graham & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	2?-4	W & A Graham & Co
4 Blakemoor	2408	Knott	Dunkirk	22-4	W & A Graham & Co
5 Evandale	2468	Wilkil	Cochin	20-4	K Nixon & Co
6 F Ferdinand	2843	Justman	Kobe	24-4	A L S N Co
7 Koerber	3163	Foresti	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8 Clan McDougalla	2976	Sterling	Dunkirk	29-4	James Finlay & Co
9 Wartenfels	2837	Reimers	Karachi	21-4	W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	26-4	M M & Co
12 Devanha	4785	Powell	China	26-4	P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Russeh	20-4	M M & Co
15 Brinkburn	2140		Jaland Antwerp	23-4	W & A Graham & Co

Offside Q

Fundua	2126	Eton	Durban	22-4	M M & Co

H W V D

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	N F		B S N Co
Netrawati	609	Fakeera	Manglore	21-4	B S N Co
Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	21-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Madura	Logan	Bushire, Apr 5
	Shirby	Stone	Calcutta, Apr 3
19	Lhasa	McDearmid	Karachi, Apr 17
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta, Apr 7

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	President	Bremer	Zanzibar, &c
	Nairung	Park	Calcutta
	Landaura	Tipper	Calcutta
	Torrington	Weddess	Antwerp
	Umta	Phillips	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Evandale, Wilkie for Calcutta.
" Dwarka, Moxon for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer F Ferdinand for China.
" Madura for Persian Gulf.
" Sidmouth for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
9	Norfolk	Calcutta
11	Clan Murray	Liverpool
12	Gulistan	London
15	Trentham Hall	Cocanada

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Namur, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Bohemia, left Trieste on the 18th instant and is due here on the 2nd May.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. I. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 20th April.

313. The Competition for the Divisional and Provincial Medal will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 23rd instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

314. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for practice on Saturdays from 2 to 5 p.m. until further orders.

315. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "I" Coy with effect from this date :—

No 5497 Corpl A Lisboa, to be Sergeant
No 5788 Corpl S Powers, to be Sergeant
No 6634 Lce Corpl G Almeyda, to be Corporal
No 6931 Cadet O Nosk, to be Lce Corporal
No 6548 Cadet B Santos, to be Lce Corporal

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Fort Bombay, on the 3rd May 1911, at 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time.)

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December, 1910.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of April to 11th May, 1911, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 19th April, 1911.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—

The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty
May 13th—The Crown and Regalia
May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :
RETAIL SUPPLIES :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

PIANOS
FOR SALE
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 20th April, 1911.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

PRESIDENT TAFT, replying to the urgent request of the Governor of Arizona for protection of the citizens under his control from Mexican bullets, is reported to have said that, while the situation might justify the ordering of troops to cross the frontier or fire on both contestants, from the United States side, he hesitated to take the step because his motives might be misconstrued, and might arouse the Mexicans against the thousands of Americans now in Mexico. President Taft requested the Governor to direct the people of Douglas, Arizona, to remain out of harm's way. The Governor may direct, but the citizens of Douglas, Arizona, are not to be kept back while there are sights to be seen, and though an attempt was made to keep them out of harm's way during the fight at Agua Prieta, six of them were injured. Although all telegrams from Mexico which come through American channels savour of exaggeration and are not free from prejudice, we are told, it appears indubitable that the rebels would gladly embroil the Americans with the Mexican Government and both the capacity, of the Mexican authorities and the actual extent of the insurrectionary movement remain doubtful factors. American subjects would gladly welcome the intervention of the States, and some of them annexation, but the President has no such desire we take it and it is to avoid any demonstration in favour of such action that he returns an equivocal answer to the Governor of Arizona. If his motives were misconstrued and the Mexicans were roused against the thousands of Americans now in Mexico, rebels and Federals might join hands and direct their combined efforts against the Americans. It may however be necessary to fire on both sides if Mexicans will fight near the American borderland and no one will blame them defending their own. This prospect has been before the eyes of the States Government for months past. Six weeks ago, a quarter of the total strength of the American army was mobilised on the Texas-Mexican border and though it was stated this was merely for manœuvres, it was soon discovered that the Mexican revolution and the Monroe doctrine were responsible for the largest movement of troops since the Spanish war. When the lives and property of foreigners are put in peril it becomes the duty of their Governments to interfere. As we are reminded, there are hundreds of millions of pounds of British, American, German and French capital invested in Mexican railways, banks, mines, plantations and commercial enterprises and there is also a large foreign colony of British and American subjects.

The responsibility of the United States is clear. If the Mexican authorities cannot quell the revolt, the States must. In any other part of the world, as a writer on American affairs observes, under similar existing circumstances, the various Powers, either separately or by joint action, would take the necessary steps to protect their nationals, but Latin America is under a special providence. "The United States has assumed the guardianship of Latin America by virtue of the Monroe doctrine, and it is extremely sensitive about any action taken by a European Power that would even remotely suggest that the Monroe doctrine is not held in proper reverence. The result is that when Mexico or one of the Latin American republics needs to be chastised, the United States claims the right to administer punishment, although often showing a strange leniency and hesitation." Certainly, the "Shearwater" landed marines and carried away to safety a few British and American subjects who believed themselves in peril of their lives, and if the States do not take the necessary precautions for the safety of others the Powers will certainly do so. They cannot look on while the railways are being destroyed, and however much motives may be misconstrued, it is clearly the duty of the States to intervene. Such action is more clearly justifiable than was that in Cuba, and it appears there are many people both in the United States and in Mexico, who believe that what happened in Cuba will be repeated in Mexico. On the other hand it is not believed probable that the people of the United States would approve of a permanent occupation or a protectorate and the last thing they would permit is annexation; "for the Americans and the Mexicans are not of the same stock and the half-breed Spanish-Negro element in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico does not readily assimilate with the native race and is not regarded as the most desirable accretion to a population already hybrid enough."

The United States, as a matter of fact, has hesitated too long and even American subjects accuse the Government of having neglected its obligations. Says one: "The Mexican revolutionists have been able to make war on their Government because they have been allowed to use the United States not only as the base of their operations but also as their haven. It is from the United States that they obtained their arms and ammunition, it is to that country they have fled when they were too hotly pursued only to recross the border when it was no longer dangerous. Mexico has requested that the United States observe more strictly the duties of a neutral, just as Spain did when expeditions to aid the Cubans were outfitted in Southern American ports and sailed under American adventurers who fought in the Cuban ranks, but relied upon their nationality to save them in case of capture." Thus the United States has assisted, unwittingly be it, in bringing about the very revolution it is now its duty to quell. The revolution has been in progress for several months and President Diez has been unable to suppress it. What need now to discuss the capacity of the Mexican authorities to deal with the revolt? They have failed and anarchy prevails. Meantime, people interested in the country have grown impatient and it is not to be wondered at that they urge the Powers to step in. This, we are told, the United States could not permit so long as it made any pretence of asserting the validity of the Monroe doctrine. Yet, if the United States declines to act now that the Mexican Government has proved impotent and notwithstanding that the citizens well within her own borders are in danger, the European Powers which are interested must.

THE ALIEN CRIMES BILL.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL has now produced the measure to deal with criminal aliens, which was promised as a consequence of the notorious Sidney Street affair. So far as a summary of its provisions permits us to judge, it is disappointing. No doubt it will be passed by the House of Commons and the criticism of the Opposition may succeed in strengthening it a little, but it appears that the Government have taken an attitude upon an essential point which will make it impossible for the measure to be really effective. That is they have refused to do anything to strengthen the law upon alien immigration. The alien criminal is to have the opportunity of proving his criminality by, at least, one outrage on British soil before he can be turned out. Why a man whose continental records prove him to be a dangerous individual should be permitted to enter the country at all, Mr. Churchill apparently does not stop to explain. He merely tells us later that under his proposals, no genuine political refugee will suffer. And so to satisfy an excess of sentiment amongst a section of the House, a simple cloak for criminality is to be allowed to remain. It is, of course, proper that the opportunity for political asylum in Britain should be preserved. There are no two opinions on that matter, but on the other hand it is quite another thing to insist that on this account criminals should be freely admitted to the country. Why should it be impossible to distinguish on landing the "genuine political refugee" from the "genuine criminal," and why should not some practical and reasonable system of distinction be put into force? If in a few instances, cases of hardship were to occur to the alien, we would point to the hardships which are being inflicted on our own countrymen, not in a few but in many cases by the admission of sham refugees. While a Sidney-street affair is happily an exceptional occurrence, a casual study of our police court records will show how frequently serious crime is perpetrated by foreigners, many of whom, under a sensible system, would never have entered the country. Mr. Churchill's bill merely places on the accused alien, whom it is proposed to expel, the onus of proving his honest livelihood instead of demanding that the police prove his criminality and increases the penalty on expelled aliens who return, while aliens who have been found guilty of crime which is not regarded as serious are to be asked to furnish security of good behaviour. Such measures may do a little to check the growth of alien crime, but at the best they only touch the edge of the subject. A Pistols Act has also been introduced, which seems to be very similar to Indian legislation, and apparently is satisfactory.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

GREAT Britain is not alone, it seems, in having its constitutional crisis. Though probably it has distracted little attention from the greater struggle at Westminster, there has been a convulsion in the Isle of Man which has shaken Peel to its foundations, and the House of Keys has been on strike. While such shocking behaviour on the part of a legislative chamber is not without precedent, it is at least very unusual and the Manx may be excused for the perturbation with which it has filled them. At the same time the strike has justified itself. It has induced Mr. Winston Churchill to admit that possibly the Government is in the wrong. There is to be an enquiry into the constitutional grievances of Manxmen, and a good deal of confidence prevails at Peel that these grievances are shortly to be removed. Man really, like Ireland, is agitating for Home Rule, if that is not too large a term to apply to the small measure of self-government which the people desire. For the House of Keys, of course, cannot lay claim to be a Parliament; the Manx do not pretend to be a separate nation and a limited amount of freedom will be sufficient to content them. Their complaint in fact—one with which many English local authorities will most heartily sympathise—is that they suffer far too much interference from the Local Government Board. As every county, town and parish council in the Kingdom secretly feels, if not openly says the same thing, we can hardly blame the Manx, who are only anxious to have a little voice in the spending of their own money. At present it appears that practically the whole control of Manx finance is vested in the Local Government Board—a state of affairs which must be very annoying. However the Manx have secured the sympathy of Mr. Winston Churchill "in their desire for more control over the domestic finance of the island," and when his Committee of Inquiry gets to work, it ought not to have much trouble in restoring the Isle of Man to its wonted tranquility.

LAND FOR THE COLONIST.

THE land policy to be adopted in the East African Protectorate—that young and growing Colony, where it was recently reported Lord Kitchener has applied for a grant of land,—has been the subject of a discussion which has attracted considerable attention. It is the object of the Home Government apparently to ensure that this Colony shall give full opportunities to the individual colonist rather than that its development shall be left too much in the hands of large corporations and capitalists, an object with which it is impossible not to sympathise. On this account the Colonial Office has raised objections to the Crown Lands Ordinance which has the support of Sir Percy Girouard. Mr. Lewis Harcourt apparently pins his faith in the policy laid down by his predecessor Lord Elgin three years ago. It was Lord Elgin's view that every means must be taken in the interests of the general community to prevent the accumulation of enormous quantities of land in the hands of individuals through the operation of free transfer. He also laid it down that the conditions of tenure must be such that the community might be able from time to time to obtain its share of the unearned increment in the value of the land. Mr. Harcourt has pointed out that the disallowed ordinance differed in two important respects from this policy. In the first place, it contained no provision for the revision of rents at the end of stated periods, but proposed instead simply to increase the low initial rents. In the second place, it made no provision for the imposition of a graduated land tax. This omission was defended on the ground that excessive accumulations of land in the hands of individuals could be prevented by the grant of moderate areas in the first instance, and by the withholding of the right to transfer until sufficient development had taken place. Mr. Harcourt, however, considers this provision inadequate, and has instructed the Governor to draft a fresh ordinance on the lines laid down by Lord Elgin.

REUTER cables that Mr. W. D. Barnes, British Resident in Pahang, has been gazetted Colonial Secretary for Hongkong.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Malta" arrived at London on the evening of the 16th instant.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Caledonia" arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on the morning of the 16th instant.

A REPORT from Bannu states that three Hindus were recently kidnapped by raiders from across the frontier. A party of the Border Military Police turned out and succeeded in rescuing all three.

A FRONTIER correspondent reports that the Amir is placing orders in India for a large number of iron posts, with view to putting the telephone lines in Eastern Afghanistan on a permanent basis.

IT is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Donie, Vice-President of the Punjab Legislative Council, will act as Lieut-Governor of the Punjab when Sir Louis Dane proceeds on three months' sick leave on the 28th instant.

CHARU CHANDRA GHOSH, an accused in the Howrah Gang Case, who was on bail, pending the High Court trial, on account of illness, died of paralysis, last Sunday night at his home at Bhowanipur.

IN the course of a week or so, the first sketch model of the Kitchener Equestrian Statue will be before the Committee in Calcutta. Should the model prove satisfactory, the statue will be indented for.

A NOTIFICATION has been published in the Calcutta *Gazette* of this week forbidding, for a further period of one year, public meetings in the squares of Calcutta and suburbs within half an hour of sunset. This order was first passed in August 1908, after the Beadon Square Riots.

OFFICIAL intimation has been received that the Secretary of State sold two crores worth of Consols yesterday for the Indian Paper Currency Reserve which was in conformity with the Bill passed by the Imperial Legislative Council last month for increasing the currency reserve by an additional two crores.

THE scheme for sending a small contingent of Civil and Military Police to take part in the Coronation ceremonies in London has been abandoned. India will be represented by half-a-dozen Chiefs and a number of nobles and middle-class men who are proceeding to England on their own account, some of the leading officials now on leave, and the Indian Military Contingent, including the Imperial Service Troops.

THE travelling public will be grateful to the military authorities, says a contemporary, for calling attention to the need of the more careful inspection of railway refreshment rooms. The matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the Railway Conference Association at Simla.

THE Singapore correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphed on the 13th instant :—"The disease which recently broke out at Malang, Java, at first thought to be malaria, has now been decided to be plague. There have been 100 cases and 75 deaths. The Java papers state that the medical view is gloomy. The government are framing rules for the whole of the Island."

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Jubilee of the Kingdom of Italy.

Berlin, March 31.

THE German Crown Prince and Crown Princess will stay in Rome from April 5th to 8th as representatives of the German Emperor and Empress to congratulate the Italian nation to the grand achievements of the last fifty years. The good feelings of the whole German nation for Italy are expressed in the newspapers and the parliamentary congratulations that found such a felicitous echo in Italian public opinion. It is due to the fact that in both countries, the national consolidation was brought about at the same time and on similar lines, if here more interest is taken in the Italian celebration than anywhere else. Italy was Prussia's ally in 1866, and the occupation of Rome as the capital of the kingdom of Vittore Emmanuele in September 1870 was the aftermath of the delegates of Emperor Napoleon III. After the French Emperor had been taken prisoner of war, the Ecclesiastical State had loss its protector, and Pio Nono felt himself a prisoner in the palaces of the Vatican. Thus German successes in war and national polity have become interwoven with the ascendancy of Italy.

Under these circumstances it is perhaps astonishing that popular feeling in Italy is not as friendly towards the nation north of the Alps as one should expect. During the last few years we witnessed in the Italian press even such a foolish agitation as that about the beautiful Garda lake being "Germanised," because some modern hotels were erected on its banks by German capitalists. For many years the old towns of Arco and Gardone have been overcrowded by German tourists and holiday-makers in the winter months and most of these guests had been very poorly accommodated by the native hotels. But it seems strange that the Italian hotel-keepers could catch the popular wind into the sails of their campagne against dangerous competition. The explanation is, that the word "Tedeschi" has from the times of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom retained its ring of hostility to the national freedom of the Italian and that the Irredenta movement keeps up this feeling directed against the Austrian neighbour, under the old flag.

In the German Empire this animosity is hardly understood, and still less reciprocated. For the last thirty years, Italy is known as the ally of the German Empire, and it was Crispi, one of the foremost politicians and heroes of Italian unity, who shaped the course for Italy's entering into the Triple Alliance. But the enthusiasm for Italian art and Italian landscape is of much older growth. A tour through Italy was the craving of every educated German since the days of Winckelmann and Goethe, and even now the German schoolboy imbibes the predilection for the "South" from Goethe's "Italian travels". At present Spain and the Balkan peninsula, especially Greece, are also visited by the wealthy classes; but to have seen Rome, Venice, Naples and Taormina is a part of the life programme of wide circles in the population of Germany. It may be doubted whether any foreign country is as well known from personal acquaintance anywhere as the Italian peninsula among the German middle classes.

As is characteristic of German laboriousness the occasion is seized for giving statistical data about the progress made by the Italians since the foundation of the kingdom fifty years ago. Among the many competitors, the former Secretary of Legation Dr. A. von Floeckher takes the palm with his instructive book. "Our friends the Italians." Indeed one cannot find a better account of the political financial and social progress of the kingdom of Italy than these friendly but truth-loving comments. The course of events is given that enabled the State of Italy to reduce its foreign loans and to depend almost exclusively on the investors at home. It stands to the credit of a number of Italian statesmen from Crispi to Luzatti, that the rate of interest on the national debt has been lowered again and again, and that nevertheless the quotations for Government stock are higher than ever. No other country, not even England may now boast of such a success.

It is true, this result was achieved mainly by taxing the masses of the population pretty heavily as well directly as indirectly. For naturally Italy is, by no means, a wealthy country. It lacks mineral resources, especially of iron and coal, and thereby its industrial development is seriously handicapped. In agriculture there is still room for technical improvement, especially in the south of the peninsula, and it is no feather in the cap of the Italians, that they keep up their balance of trade to such a large extent by the savings sent home by their numerous emigrants. But things are slowly changing for the better. By using water power and electricity, the dearth of coal may be counteracted, and the drainage of the Roman Campagna may procure better conditions of existence for the field labourers. A great deal is still to be done for the improvement of the railway system. All these problems are discussed with sympathy and insight in the German press, and one gets the impression that fair Italy has millions of sincere well wishers in the Fatherland. The often ridiculed proclivity of the German public to appreciate progress made abroad even more than the solid work done at home stands the Fatherland in good stead on this occasion, as is makes a decidedly good impression in Italy.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DREADNOUGHT-TYPE.

On March 20th, the "Kaiser" was launched on the Imperial yard at Kiel after a building period of eighteen months. Thereby Germany has adopted for her biggest men-of-war that Turbine-system for which the "Dreadnought" set the example five years ago. As regards deplacement and velocity, no official figures are yet available. But it is evident that the authorities have been guided by the experience made with armoured cruisers. The last armoured cruiser built for the German Navy with a piston-rod-engine was the "Blucher;" the first armoured cruiser with steam-turbines being "von der Tann" now on her cruise in American waters. It was an enormous jump from 15,800 to 19,000 tons and from 40,000 to 80,000 h.-p. But there was a corresponding gain in fastness from 25 to 28 knots per hour.

With the heaviest men-of-war, the so-called "Dreadnoughts" the development was nowhere so overwhelming. England started the new type with a deplacement of 21,000 tons and 24,700 h. p. Gradually she arrived at 27,500 tons and 31,000 h. p. and the acceleration of average velocity went up to 22 knots. It was Italy that first attempted to reach 23 knots for her "Dreadnoughts," making them smaller (21,500 tons), but insisting on 30,000 h.p., France is satisfied with 20 knots for her "Dreadnoughts" of 23,470 tons. More modest still is Japan with 20,800 tons. 25,500 h.p. and 20 knots an hour. The largest of all "Dreadnoughts" are built by the United States; but as the new men-of-war of 27,700 tons get only machinery of 30,000 h.p., the velocity demanded is limited to 21 knots. It will be interesting to watch whether the new steam-turbine type of the German men-of-war will eventually beat the fastness already reached in England or expected in Italy. At any rate the superiority of the turbine is now recognized in every Navy of a Great Power.

GERMAN COAL AND IRON.

The first two months of 1911 show again very considerable increases of the production of coal and iron in the Fatherland. If we compare the output of coal during this period with that of the first two months of 1910, we see the progress at a glance. For of coal 26 million tons were added against 22 millions in the previous year; of cakes we find 4·2 million tons against 3·7 millions and of Lignite 1·2 millions instead of one million. The excess of exportation over importation shows an increase of only 800,000 tons of coal, though so much fuss has been made of the recent sales of the Syndicate to foreign countries. We arrive therefore at the conclusion that a great deal more was absorbed by the home consumption, and, as the winter was mild, it must have been for industrial purposes that so much more has been consumed than last year.

For iron we find an increase of the excess of exportation amounting to 712,000 tons against 607,000 tons in the same period of last year. But more than by this large increase we are struck by the fact, that it was figured and bar-iron, that had the lion's share of the increase, while pig iron went even below the export figures of the previous year. Also iron rails that had already been exported in exceptionally large quantities in 1910, show a further increase of fifty per cents, rolling material for railway even by 90 per cents. Among the countries where these enormous masses were exported to, Japan stands in the foreground, probably in anticipation of the new Customs tariff coming there into force on August 1st. For milled pipes that are likewise exported in much larger quantities, the prices are said to be still very unsatisfactory.

We are accustomed to diagnose a period of prosperity if the so-called heavy industries of mining and smelting have a busy time. As another symptom, the receipts of the railways are generally recognized. If we turn to them for the first two months of this year, we find an increase of 21 million marks or per kilometre of 170 1-2 marks or seven per cents. These are encouraging signs.

BERLIN THEATRICALS.

The performance of Signore Leoncavallo's Opera "Mais", in the Royal Opera has been looked for with great impatience. Now that it has passed this trial, we are bound to say that it has been received by the public with tokens of esteem for the popular composer but that on a whole it was a disappointment. There is no comparison possible between this new work and the same masters's immortal opera "Bajazzi." It seems a sad fact that these Italian masters of modern Verism exhaust themselves in their first work. Signore Mascagni, whose "Cavalleria rusticana" is a fair rival to the "Bajazzi" has perhaps tumbled down to a lower level than the older Maestro. There is much more technical skill in Leoncavallo; the musical features of some parts are incomparably finer; more elaborate workmanship is conspicuous than in Signore Mascagni's later productions. There is more variety and a great deal more of melodious by-work in Leoncavallo's new work. We may even admire the fine dance based on Provencalic tunes in the second act. But as a whole, it is a failure nevertheless. What is sorely wanting is the stamp of originality, the force of impressive charm, the unity of sentiment we are used to form the better class of modern operas. Perhaps the abominable libretto provided by M. de Choudens is responsible for this curious mixture of flatness and bathos. The most obsolete requisites of Stage Land are heaped together at random: a love affair as any parody of an opera may have it, an incredible jealousy and a death scene impardonable even in a Music Hall. Rubbish left of the old Italian comedietta in juxtaposition with the outrageous extravagances of brutal Verism do not agree with each other. The libretto called for both, and thereby spoiled the effect of the whole. Even the high merit of Mr. Maclennan's and Madame Kurt's singing could not deceive the audience about the low standard of this composition.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS.

Question of Bogus Carriers' Notes.

We have received from the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, the following letter which they have received from one of their members together with a copy of their resolution upon it:—

Bombay, 20th February, 1911.

The Secretaries, the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—"We beg to address you this letter with reference to a subject so vitally interesting to piece-goods trade as a whole and to the dealers in particular as forming the members of our said Association and having regard to its importance in the trade, we trust you will please take the matter up at once and place the same before the Committee with a view that some such suitable arrangement as would protect the varied interests of the merchants, shall be made similar to the arrangements made by the said Association, in the matter of the indent form.

2. "The subject referred to, relates to a question arising in the law suit mentioned below, as to the genuineness or validity of the certificates granted by the Manchester Ship Canal Co., in Manchester as carriers' notes and which certificates the members of the Association are aware are being used by the Indenting Offices in Bombay, as conclusive proof against all disputes as to late shipments on the part of the dealers; and it must be within the recollection of your members that many such late shipment disputes however valid they were raised by the dealers, were summarily stayed off by the production of these notes, by persons not in authority of the said Canal Company to sign them, for the purposes of these disputes.

3. "In the year 1907, we ordered out a certain number of cases of white shirtings in specified lots each to be deliverable to us at certain intervals of time from one another. When the goods arrived, dispute arose as to the shipments of 22 cases which we declined to accept on the ground that besides the inferiority of the quality, finish and other make up the goods were not in time under the contract. Some correspondence subsequently took place between us and the said firm and ultimately the said firm filed a suit against us in the Small Causes Court, to claim value interest and other charges as incurred by them by reason of our non-acceptance of the goods under contract. Upon proper advice, we got the suit transferred to the High Court and some time after by arrangement the same was referred by the Court to the arbitrament of Messrs. Tootill and Barraclough as arbitrators and to Mr. Stuart of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. as an umpire in case the arbitrators would not agree as to the making of the award. It was eventually so ordered out at one of the meetings of the said arbitrators that a commission should be issued at Manchester to examine the Chief Officer and the senior clerk in charge of the Shipping Department of the said Canal Company with respect to the carriers' notes produced in the case against the dispute of the late shipment of the goods and to examine the records of the said Canal Company in respect thereto. Mr. R. Gilbert was appointed by the order of the Court as Commissioner in London, to examine these Officers in Manchester and to inspect the records of the said Canal Company, and upon his finding in the case, he accordingly made it as his report that no such certificates, so produced in the case, were ever issued by the said Manchester Ship Canal Company, but that they were bogus certificates issued under their names. Upon the said report of the Comissioner, the arbitrators published their award absolutely in our favour and the suit against us was ultimately dismissed with all costs throughout. If desired, we will produce such papers and records in the case as are required, for the satisfaction and interests of the members of the Association.

4. "Having regard to what had transpired as above in the case, we deem it quite advisable in the interest of the piece-goods trade as a whole, as represented on this side by the members of our Association to make this our formal representation with all manner of hopes that our Committe will seriously take this matter in hand and will make such suitable amendments on the present indent forms as accepted by the Local Indenting Offices as to render in future, quite invalid the production of the certificates as carriers' notes of the Manchester Ship Canal Company against the disputes as to late shipment unless and until such certificates in due form are properly verified by officers in authority as empowered by the said Canal Company to receive the goods for the liners for shipment at Manchester for and on behalf of the Piece-Goods Merchants of the Association in Bombay. And we are confident that if any such step be taken in the matter as early as possible, the same will remove all manner of doubts and difficulties arising from the validity or otherwise of these carriers' notes so often used by the importing houses in Bombay as a weapon against disputes as to late shipments by or on behalf of the piece-goods dealers."

The meeting of the members of the Association resolved that the meeting take note of the let

PARLIAMENT RE-OPENS.

FIRST CLAUSE OF VETO BILL PASSED.

Statement as to Government Programme.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The House of Commons re-assembled to-day and resumed the debate on the Veto Bill.

Mr. Asquith, moving the further appropriation of private members' evenings, hoped this course would enable the Government to send the Veto Bill to the House of Lords early in May.

Mr. Lloyd George expected to introduce his invalidity and unemployment insurance scheme very shortly. The Government also wished to take the second reading of the Bill, amending the law regarding the unemployment funds of trade unions before Whitsuntide.

Mr. Balfour hoped that the Government did not intend to curtail discussion on the Veto Bill. They all realised that it was impossible to defeat the Bill by delay, but he did not think it was possible to pass all the stages in three or four weeks. He described Mr. Asquith's expectations as fantastic.

Mr. Balfour commented on the fact that there was no mention of the Budget. There must be some mysterious reason for its deferment until after Whitsuntide.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The House of Commons has passed the first clause of the Veto Bill by 143 votes to 78.

The House adjourned at 4-40 this morning, after a sitting of fourteen hours.

The Insurance Scheme.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

In an interview, Mr. Lloyd George said that his Insurance Scheme would not come into operation before the spring of 1912.

ALIEN CRIMES BILL.

Provision in Regard to Arms.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Mr. Winston Churchill, to-day, introduced into the House of Commons the Prevention of Alien Crimes Bill. He said that the Bill did not touch immigration. It dealt solely with alien crime and proposed to invert the present procedure with regard to deportation. Wherever a court did not recommend expulsion, a convicted alien could be asked to furnish reasons why he should not be expelled. The return of an expelled alien would be regarded as a serious offence, and it was proposed to increase the penalties in that connection.

It was proposed to ask for sureties of good behaviour from unknown aliens, and in default of sureties an alien could be asked to go. Genuine political refugees would not suffer.

A Pistols Bill would also be introduced, stipulating that an alien must obtain special police permission to carry a pistol. The police would be empowered to search aliens for pistols.

FRENCH PUBLIC SCANDALS.

Four Arrests Made.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Two fresh scandals have occurred in France. M. Hamon, chief accountant of the Foreign Office, has been arrested and charged with falsifying accounts and appropriating money, and M. Chedanne, architect to the Foreign Office, has been arrested on a charge of complicity. In addition, M. Valensi, a lawyer, M. Clementi, president of the Humanitarian League, and M. Neulwans, Director of *La Revue Diplomatique*, have been arrested in connection with traffic in decorations, in which some well-known politicians are believed to be implicated.

MANCHESTER COTTON SPINNERS.

Purchase American Estate.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association of Manchester has purchased a cotton plantation of thirty thousand acres in the Mississippi delta.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

MELBOURNE, APRIL 19.

The Victorian Cabinet has decided upon the immediate establishment of ship-building yards at Williamstown. It is hoped that they will eventually be capable of building warships.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The death is announced of Colonel Campbell-Walker.

[Col. Inches Campbell-Walker, late of the Indian Staff Corps, was the son of the late Charles Walker of Magdalen Point, Forfarshire, N.B. He was educated at Musselburgh and abroad and afterwards in 1857, when he was sixteen years of age, he joined the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia. In 1859 he joined the Royal Scots Regiment and the Indian Staff Corps in 1866, retiring in 1890. He was Commissioner for India at the Vienna Exhibition in 1873, Conservator of State Forests, New Zealand in 1874, Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, 1881-90, and Inspector-General of Forests, Mysore, 1895-8. Included amongst his various publications on Forestry were reports on the management of forests in Austria, Germany and Great Britain and he was a Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph of Austria. He married in 1893 Constance, daughter of the late Very Rev. Dr. Butler and widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Conway Smith, 103rd Regiment.]

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

Further Restriction of Importation.

POINTS IN THE BRITISH AGREEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A *Times* message from Peking states that a Deputation of the Chinese Anti-Opium Organisation waited on the Wai-wu-pu (Foreign Office) yesterday, and urged the renunciation of the Treaty of Tientsin. The Ministers assured the Deputation that the opium negotiations were nearly concluded and that a new agreement would abrogate the existing agreements.

The Ministers further stated that the British Government had acted in a most reasonable manner and that renunciation would mean the wrecking of the negotiations.

The Deputation has since issued an announcement expressing satisfaction at these assurances.

The British Government has consented to the cessation of the importation of Indian opium upon the complete suppression of the growth by China, and also to a triple increase of duty and sale of stocks in Treaty ports without a time-limit. But in that case there will be a further reduction of imports of certificated opium from India, during the four subsequent years, by corresponding amounts, and an early revision is stipulated for as circumstances require it.

The point regarding the provinces is not settled, but it is understood that England will agree to forbid importation, as each province suppresses the growth of opium, and forbids the import of native opium.

The entry into Canton and Shanghai, which towns are the chief consumers of the Indian drug, is continuing in the meantime.

The agreement means the extinction of the trade within two years.

The *Times* article hopes that persons in England on whose advice the Deputation approached the Wai-wu-pu will appreciate the arguments of the Chinese Ministers.

It praises the Chinese Government for partially accomplishing a task from which the strongest Western Government must have flinched as being dangerous and impracticable.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Dominions and Foreign Policy.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The newspapers are beginning to discuss the programme of the Imperial Conference, recognizing the important advance made in Imperial affairs since the last Conference through the formation of the South African Union, the growing disposition of the Colonies to profit by their treaty-making powers, and the willingness displayed to concur in the schemes of defence.

The Press urges that these circumstances demand a thorough discussion of the foreign policy at the Conference with a view to establishing a real Imperial co-operation and to creating a machinery for keeping the Motherland and the Dominions continuously in touch with the foreign policy of the Government; which has hitherto been considered beyond the province of the Colonies.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Government Position Improving.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A message from Tangier states that the Sultan's Army, retiring on Fez from the Sherarda country, met the rebels and gained a great victory, greatly improving the situation. The same force will now attack the rebel positions to the westward of Fez.

THE YEMEN CAMPAIGN.

Success of Turkish Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 19.

It is officially stated that the Yemen Expeditionary Force has occupied the town of Amran, meeting with no resistance. It is stated that the insurgents fled and that several Sheikhs have surrendered. Other Sheikhs have announced their submission.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Lord Kitchener, inspecting a thousand Boy Scouts at Leicester, said he thought the organisation of the movement was admirable. "When," he said, "we have a million men and boys imbued with the spirit of Scouts, our nation may well be proud of its manhood."

PORTUGUESE LINER ASHORE.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Portuguese mail steamer "Lusitania," from Mozambique to Lisbon, is ashore off Bellows Rock, Cape of Good Hope. It is expected that she will become a total wreck. H. M. Cruiser "Forte" has gone to her assistance.

LATER.

A tug and the "Forte" has taken off 800 passengers and the crew.

INTIMATION has been received that Lady Hardinge and party shot in the Mohan Pass and bagged a tiger, a leopard and some deer.

FIGHTING ON MEXICAN BORDER.

Assurances to President Taft.

VICTORY FOR THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, APRIL 18.

The battle at Agua Prieta ended at 9-45 last evening. The rebels withdrew secretly and the Federals moved in at dawn.

A message from Washington states that Mexico has assured President Taft that the experiences at Agua Prieta will not be repeated, the Government having adopted a definite restrictive policy on the border.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Dr. MacNamara stated in the House of Commons, to-day, that the British sloop *Shearwater* landed men at San Quentin on the 15th instant at the request of British and American subjects to protect their lives and property. The Mexican officials were absent. The men re-embarked in twenty-four hours.

NEW YORK, APRIL 19.

Two rebel commanders have crossed the border and surrendered to the American troops.

A message from Washington states that President Taft has conferred with the Chairmen of the Foreign Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives and discussed a plan for an agreement providing a neutral zone on the Mexican frontier.

Peace Negotiations Opened.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Telegrams received to-day mention the the opening of negotiations and armistice between the Government of Mexico and the Rebels.

It appears that the Rebels evacuated Agua Prieta because their ammunition and provisions were exhausted, the American troops having stopped their supplies from Arizona.

The American Officers at Douglas (Arizona) yesterday confiscated a quantity of ammunition destined for Agua Prieta.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Ladies from Legations Entertained.

PEKING, APRIL 18.

The Dowager Empress and the Emperor, to-day, received Lady Jordan, the wife of the British Minister and ladies from the other legations. The five-year old Emperor, who was dressed as a mandarin, was most astonished at the strange visitors. Afterwards the ladies, as a unique favour, inspected the Dowager Empress's private apartments.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

At 12-35 p.m., to-day, Halcyon and Mishap were scratched for the City and Suburban Handicap.

The result of the race was as follows :—

Mushroom 1
Demosthenes 2
Bronzino 3

Won by two lengths ; a neck between second and third.

Fifteen started.

BETTING : 5 to 1 against Mushroom ; 25 to 1 against Demosthenes ; and 8 to 1 against Bronzino.

Abattis jumped off to the front, followed by Mushroom and Greenback with Knight of Honour and Lonawand last away. Five furlongs from home Mustapha and Demosthenes joined the leaders. At the distance Mushroom came away and won in a canter in 2 mins. 5.3/5 secs.

Greenback, Mushroom and Mustapha were joint favourites at 5 to 1.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The following are the probable starters and jockeys for the City and Suburban :—

Dean Swift	Shaw
Mustapha	Maher
Dalmatian	Lynham
Bronzino	Fox
Greenback	F. Templeman
Halcyon	Piper
Lonawand	F. Wootton
William Rex	Donoghue
Demosthenes	Bott
Abattis	Winter
Moscato	Rickaby
Atty	Plant
Avernus	Whalley
St. Felicien	Jellies
Diamond Stud	Bowley
Abelard II	Beasley
Mushroom	Huxley
Knight of Honour	Ringstead

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The following are to-day's football results, the name of the home team being given first in each instance :—

THE LEAGUE—Division 1.

Notts County ...	1	Middlesbrough ...	0

THE LEAGUE—Division 2.

Huddersfield Town...	3	Chelsea	1
West Bromwich Albion	2	Gainsborough Trinity	1

SOUTHERN LEAGUE—Division 1.

Luton	3	Exeter City	1
Northampton ...	5	Crystal Palace ...	0
Southend	2	Watford	0
Norwich City ...	1	Brentford	0

RUGBY UNION.

Bristol ...	5 pts.	Leicester ...	23 pts.
Swansea ...	9 pts.	Northampton	nil

CAPTAIN MAITLAND, the well-known airman, has sold his Howard-Wright biplane to the War Office, for use by the new Army Air Corps.

LABOUR PARTY'S WRANGLE.

Appeal from Mr. Keir Hardie.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Independent Labour Party has shelved yesterday's resolution as a result of appeals from Mr. Barnes and Mr. Keir Hardie. The latter said that the party must be a matter of growth and evolution. They must take things as they were and try and create a new environment. Their propaganda was creating that environment.

The party, he said, had erred by thinking too much in terms of Liberalism. He feared the Liberal much more than the Tory social reform.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES IN TUNIS.

Compliment from Three Powers.

BIZERTA, APRIL 18.

President Fallieres, to-day, presided at a banquet, to which three hundred guests sat down. Admiral Sir Edmund Poe was seated on the left of President Fallieres.

The latter expressed his pleasure at welcoming the vessels of the three great and friendly nations. He drank to those respected Sovereigns who, by saluting him at Bizerta, had given France a high mark of sympathy.

CANADIAN POLICE KILLED.

Fearful Privation During a Storm.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 19.

A mounted police patrol which was sent from Yukon to search for a party of four police which left, in February, for Fort McPherson, found the corpses on the trail 25 miles from their destination. They had perished in a storm, after eating their team of dogs and chewing the harness.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. steamer "Malwa" to-day shipped gold to the value of £100,000 for India.

CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY.

Purity of the Hooghly Investigated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

Major Clemesha, Sanitary Commissioner in Bengal, was, at the instance of the Calcutta Corporation, appointed to carry out investigations into the purity of the water supply. His enquiry began in March last year and continued for twelve months. The report has just been sent in and will come up soon for consideration by the Corporation. The results, though startling, and even alarming in some particulars, are in the main satisfactory. A view was expressed by some competent authorities that the water of the Hooghly was becoming polluted to such an extent as would make it an undesirable source of supply.

Major Clemesha holds that in the dry season it is good, but in the rains certain physical causes heighten the pollution. He also confirms the anxiety that the water from a polluted subsoil percolates into the reservoirs. If underground reservoirs are put out of use before the next rains, there will be hardly any cause for anxiety. Fortunately the health returns do not show any increase of deaths from diseases caused by impure water during the months when the pollution occurs, but Major Clemesha apprehends that a serious epidemic may break out any moment.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 19.

In connection with the insolvency of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Mr. C. F. Napier, Bar.-at-Law, applied to-day in the High Court before the Chief Justice, on behalf of Sir George Arbuthnot, for an order of final discharge, releasing the insolvent from all liabilities. Counsel suggested that, in the case of creditors residing outside the jurisdiction of the Court, notice might be given by means of advertisements in the newspapers. His Lordship passed the order *nisi* and posted the petition for final hearing on 22nd July 1912, directing that the order be published in the Madras, Calcutta and Bombay newspapers.

ROBBERY ON A TRAIN.

Japanese Gentleman the Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

Mr. H. Shugis, the Japanese adviser to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition of 1910, was the victim of a robbery while travelling as a first class passenger on the East Indian Railway between Arrah and Dinapore. Mr. Shugis woke to find that his handbag, containing promissory notes, cash and jewellery amounting to nearly Rs. 3,000, was missing. The articles stolen included a gold watch and chain, a sapphire ring, also a gilt pin with the Japanese flag engraved on it, a present from the Japanese Government. Despite the offer of a handsome reward, no clue has been obtained.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Cause of the Collision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 19.

In connection with the train mishap on the South Indian Railway, it appears that the assistant stationmaster on duty at Anathandavapuram, whose goods train No. 352 had arrived, applied to and obtained from the stationmaster of Vytheswarankoil the "line clear" for the goods train to proceed to that station. He then gave the usual ticket to the guard of the goods train to proceed after shunting. In the meantime, Vytheswarankoil asked Anathandavapuram to have the 'line clear' ticket for the goods train cancelled and to issue a 'line clear' for the boat mail. The latter advised the former station of the cancellation of the line clear for the goods train, on the authority of which Vytheswarankoil started the boat mail, but Anathandavapuram failed to communicate this to either the driver or guard of the goods train.

The whole staff of Railway officers concerned were at work day and night yesterday, and this morning through running was established, though the boat mail from Madras was delayed a few hours at Chidambaram while the line was being tested. Mr. Smyth, Government Inspector of Railways, has arrived at the scene of the mishap to make an enquiry.

Further Details.

The following are further details of the boat mail and goods train collision on the S. I. Railway. Both trains were travelling at full speed, the hour being 3-10 a. m. The driver of the boat mail, who saw the goods train travelling towards him, acted with great alertness and applying his brake stopped his train and began to reverse ; and but for his presence of mind the disaster would have been more serious. The engines of the two trains came into violent contact and it was providential that the consequences were not more serious that they were. The only carriage in the boat mail whose passengers were injured was the non-corridor composite immediately behind the engine and nearly all the passengers in it and the fireman of the boat mail have been hurt more or less severely. A European passenger in the first class was wounded on the forehead, while in the second class a D. P. W. Supervisor of Madura, Mr. Krishnasamy Iyenger, Sheristadar of the District Court of Tanjore, and two students from Madras were injured. The drivers of the two trains, it is reported, had jumped off and were unhurt.

From the position of the wreckage it was miraculous that the passengers in the composite escaped with slight injuries. Extensive damage has been done to rolling stock, both the engines and some of the wagons of the goods train having been smashed, while the others were telescoped or derailed. The first few wagons of the goods trains were loaded with paddy, which was thrown about on the ground of the wreckage. The relief trains arrived as soon as they could, and a duplicate train was also run. Mr. Leehart, District Traffic Superintendent, was almost the first to arrive on the scene to help the passengers in transhipping. Dr. Nedugandi, Assistant Surgeon, Mayavaram, rendered medical aid to the wounded passengers. Most of the wounded passengers have been able to proceed to their destination. This is the first accident of the kind on this railway.

The assistant station-master of Anathandavapuram has been placed under arrest and his "line clear" books seized.

RECENT MURDER CASE IN KARACHI.

Third Absconding Murderer Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 19.

It will be remembered that shortly after the murder of Mrs. Dost Mahomed, an Australian woman who was married to a Brahmin, two of the supposed murderers were captured by the police, but the third accused succeeded in making his escape. A man who is believed to be the third murderer has now been arrested and the trial of all the three men will take place shortly. The children of the murdered woman, whom the Australian Government has promised to take over have been detained at Karachi to give evidence at the trial.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

Colonel K. E. Lean, British Service, General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Lucknow Division, has been granted four months' leave ; Colonel Stockwell, D. S. O., Highland Light Infantry, will officiate as General Staff Officer, 1st grade, during Colonel Lean's absence.

Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton, D. S. O., has been granted three months' leave ; Colonel Blakeney, 3rd Skinner's Horse, will officiate in command of the Meerut Cavalry Brigade during his absence.

Lieutenant Dutton, 74th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is selected for appointment to the 28th Mountain Battery at Bannu.

Colonel G. C. Dowell, Royal Garrison Artillery, will officiate in command of the Sirhind Brigade during the period in which General Pilcher exercises the command of the Lahore Division, vice General Pearson, on leave.

HAVING been superseded under the new command, H. M. S. 'Dreadnought,' the original flagship of the Home Fleet, was paid off at Portsmouth in mail week, and will now undergo a refit prior to taking part in the Coronation review.

IN order to fit the women of the future to take a more important position in Turkey, efforts are now being made to improve the education of, at least, a certain number of Moslem girls. The movement has been set on foot, and is largely supported by Turkish ladies. The Young Turks have, too, themselves reformed the Dar-ul-Mahlyumat School, which, although it is still meanly equipped, actually has as its chief teacher a noble Turkish woman who has done, and is doing, much to improve the lot of her sex in Turkey. The reformers of the Empire have also shown their desire to do something for Turkish women by sending five girls to be educated at the American College.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

To Start next Autumn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

The "Englishman" understands that the punitive expedition against the Abors will start in autumn. The present season is unpropitious ; hence it is resolved to wait until the rains are over. The exact composition of the force has yet to be decided, but the 8th Gurkhas, who last saw service in Tibet and who were in the previous expedition, will form the chief force.

It is reported that the Abors have mustered in large numbers fifteen miles from Passighat. The possible base of the expedition is supposed to be Kobo, which is accessible from Saikwah. An outbreak of small-pox is reported among the Abors. It is, however, noted that on previous occasions reports of disease have been circulated in order to dissuade travellers from penetrating into the villages. Mr. A. Harrison, Manager of the Meckla Nuddea Saw Mills, Lakhimpore, has wired to the Calcutta Press urging prompt action to subdue the offending Abors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DIBRUGARH, APRIL 19.

It is practically certain that no advance against the Abors will take place until after the rains. General Bower is expected to arrive at Saikwa on Thursday. A force of Military Police is likely to be kept at Pasighat during the rains.

HOWRAH GANG CASE.

Six Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

At the High Court Special Tribunal, this morning, the Chief Justice delivered a lengthy judgment in the Howrah Gang Case, in which forty-six young men were charged with waging war against the King-Emperor. The case has lasted for seveteen weeks, and during the hearing one of the accused has died, one has become insane and five have been discharged. Of the remaining thirty-nine, the Chief Justice and Justices Brett and Chatterjee to-day acquitted all except six, who had already been convicted in the Haludbari Dacoity. Two of them were sentenced to two years' and four to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The sentences will begin after the expiration of their sentences in the Haludbari Case. The judgment took two hours and twenty minutes to deliver.

Six of the acquitted prisoners were detained as they are to be charged in the 10th Jail's Case.

MATHERAN NOTES.

Perhaps the largest amount of simple pleasure possible to adult life, writes a correspondent, is to be found in the Weeks-Ends of April and May, when the hard-worked man of business leave his office and all its anxieties behind him and goes off to some hill station for a few days' relaxation. Everything is so fresh to him; and if he happens to have chosen a picturesque place like Matheran, he wonders how it is that people who have their own bungalows and who can afford to stay longer than the usual "week-end," ever leave, or get tired of the beauties that are so delightful to him—"a picturesque interesting journey, embracing delightful views of the country," as described in the "Indian Railway Travellers' Guide." What more do they want! So he thinks, while smoking his cigar or pipe; but human nature is wonderfully organised and, like Oliver Twist, we still want "some more." He watches the arrival of the steam tram from Neral, and he strolls up to the station and speculates on the new-comers with benevolence. If he sees a casual acquaintance, he hails him with enthusiastic cordiality. He becomes peevish at the lateness of the post, and he reads his newspaper from beginning to the end. This is what I have been doing myself. Coffee and the "Gazette" are my best morning friends. I can't do without them. The other day I did not get my usual copy of the paper (my friend in Bombay forgot to post it!) but in the afternoon a kind friend offered me his own copy, and like Nelson, "I received it with all respect." Earth glows in her primeval beauty, all nature smiles in the loveliest verdure, and the delicious coolness of the atmosphere invites every one to enjoy the early dawn. When I am at Matheran, the words of the poet often occur to me :—

"The beauties and freshness of morning
Are sources of sweetest delight."

THE CORONATION CHOIR.

Singers under Four Reigns

A score of paces or so from the south-western angle of the cloisters in Westminster Abbey stands what is called the Littlington Tower, in which resides—with two or three of the canons for his near neighbours—the much-sought organist of Abbey, Sir Frederick Bridge. "I am now proceeding actively", he said when interviewed by a press representative "with the arrangements for the orchestra and choir, and they will be placed exactly as at the last Coronation, that is to say, the band on the screen and the choir in the first 'bays' east of the screen. All the singers will not be able to see me, but I shall again be assisted by Sir George Martin of St. Paul's and my brother, Dr. Joseph Bridge, of Chester, each of whom will take charge of one side, and by watching my baton beat time simultaneously with me. "Then again, Sir Walter Parratt relieves me by conducting a good deal of the rehearsal music, which, indeed, is absolutely necessary, as we shall probably begin soon after nine o'clock with the procession carrying the Regalia, and although the service proper will, I believe, not take more than two hours, we do not expect to be out of the Abbey much before 2 p. m. "Last time we included in the choir three gentlemen one of whom sang at the Coronation of William IV. one at his funeral, and all three at the Coronation of Queen Victoria. One has passed away, but, if possible, I shall certainly endeavour to find room for the other two.

"Some of the music for this time is much more exacting than that sung at King Edward's Coronation. My homage anthem is comparatively simple, and will give no trouble, but Sir Edward Elgar's 'Offertorium,' Sir Charles Stanford's 'Gloria,' and Sir Hubert Parry's 'Te Deum' are all specimens of modern church music, and will require much careful preparation.

"It ought to be remembered that this is not a musical festival, or, indeed, a musical performance at all in the strict sense of the word. It is a great ceremony, to which incidental and accompanying music has to be fitted. The composers, therefore, have not been quite free to follow the bent of their inclination. For instance, no solos can be introduced, and everything to be measured exactly to time so as to correspond and fit in with the progress and duration of the various ceremonials which are succeeding each other throughout the prolonged service.

"Every detail is prescribed by tradition, and under the immediate authority of the King."

LADY AMPTHILL has become a vice-president of the League of the Empire.

INFORMATION has been received at the Sealdah Railway Station, Calcutta, that on account of a violent storm that passed over Santahar, a station on the E. B. S. Railway (District Bogra, Eastern Bengal), early this morning, sixty wagons were blown away from a siding at that station.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

Relations with the Powers.

In the good-will of the foreign Powers the Portuguese Republic on its establishment possessed a precious pledge for the future. The friendships which the men of the revolution were able to make abroad—in England, France and elsewhere—while the Monarchy still endured, proved their worth on its fall. With the possible exception of Spain, writes a Lisbon correspondent to the "Daily Mail," not a little perturbed, with every cause, by the overthrow of a Monarchy at its very doors, the attitude of all the Powers gave the new regime to understand that its efforts on behalf of Portugal would always be assured of foreign sympathy and good-will. The Portuguese Government and people realise this, and are grateful for it. It is for them to see that foreign sympathy continues. They must understand that Europe tolerates the Portuguese Republic on the understanding that it can keep order in its own house and does not become a kind of European Hayti. If the enthusiasm wherewith the Republic was at first received abroad has been somewhat damped, it is because public opinion does not consider that the Provisional Government has been sufficiently active in checking the party of violence in Portugal.

It is generally admitted that there is no direct connection whatsoever between the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal and the subsequent overthrow of the Monarchy. Yet a direct bond has been forged between the two events by the homage paid to the regicides in the deplorable Museum of the Revolution. There are no grounds whatsoever for accusing the Provisional Government of inciting the riotous assaultsion Monarchist newspaper offices; yet no effort is made to protect the private property of political opponents, and in one case at least, where a Monarchist newspaper had its office at a stone's throw from the barracks of the Republican Guards, the forces of law and order literally stood by with folded arms and watched the work of destruction. The egging on of the lowest elements of the population against the priests and monks may be explained, if not excused, by the Government's anti-clerical campaign, but the result is to emphasise official responsibility for wanton attacks on religious services.

LISBON VOLUNTEERS.

All these facts are known, and speak for themselves. What, then, of the cult of terrorism behind the scenes, the toleration of bomb-stores, and the indiscriminate enrolment in the Lisbon Volunteers of the rag-tag and bob-tail of the capital? Eye-witnesses of the recent parade of the Lisbon Republican Volunteers tell me that their ranks included, besides many well-set-up young fellows, the most fantastic figures that ever shouldered a gun. Not only the apaches and loafers from the purlieus of the port, but the very sore infested beggars from the church doors were pressed into service.

It is difficult to convey in words the disagreeable impression conveyed by a visit to the Museum of the Revolution, installed in a dismantled convent which was the scene of regrettable acts of vandalism in the week following the overthrow of the Monarchy. The inspiring effect of the many glorious souvenirs of the Republicans' resistance to the abuses of the Monarchy is completely spoiled by the homage paid to the Terrorists in the shape of show-cases filled with bombs of every description, photographs of bomb-makers at work, and relics of all kinds in connection with this side of Portuguese politics. The protests of the foreign Press evoked by the Regicides' Room resulted in many articles belonging to the dead assassins Buica and Costa being removed, but I do not know whether the silent homage paid to their memory is not more telling in its present form. At the very end of the suite of rooms in which the museum is installed is a bare, dismantled chamber with a single stand covered with red cloth. An immense branch of palm—the palm of martyrdom—serves as a background against which are to be seen a long, lithe repeating rifle and an ugly-looking automatic pistol with clips of cartridges. A Republican Guard stationed by the stand points out to all and sundry the pistol as the weapon which killed the King and the rifle as that which killed the Crown Prince. In justice it must be said that the museum is the work of two private persons, but the Government countenances it by allowing it to be installed in a national building; it has also been visited by the Ministers. It is an affront to the foreign Powers that their flags have been hoisted on the balcony outside the windows of the museum.

PREY FOR AGITATORS.

In their exasperation at the constant recurrence of strikes, Republicans here are now declaring that the outbreaks are the work of agitators paid by the Monarchists who are seeking to create a situation of general unrest in preparation for a restoration. The Portuguese workman lives in a state of perennial poverty. His economic state could hardly be worse. He is profoundly ignorant and immeasurably credulous. He is the natural prey for agitators, but these may be as well unscrupulous Republicans as Monarchists. This consideration renders the Government's task in dealing with the strikes more delicate still. If, as the Minister of the Interior announces, any further disorders are to be ruthlessly repressed by the military, the Government may see a great split suddenly declare itself in the Republic, the Socialist joined by the malcontents coming forward as the advocates of the workmen's rights to secure the promised amelioration of their miserable lot with any means at their command. Another explanation of the disorders is also forthcoming. Strong Monarchical tendencies are imputed to several important industrialists who, Republicans say, find their business very gravely prejudiced by the regime of official integrity introduced by the Republic. Customs dues are now rigorously collected; under the red and green flag, money has lost its power to secure important and convenient rebates.

With all these grave causes of unrest threatening the peace of the Republic, the country is profoundly anxious to see the assembly of Parliament. Monarchists, Radicals, and Labour Party will then have a forum in which to vent late their grievances instead of conspiring in the cafes. Though the new electoral law differs but little from the old Monarchical system, it will serve to return a constituent Assembly and give the new Portuguese State a satisfactory working basis. Bloodless as it was, the revolution produced a deep social upheaval. Outside of political circles the land yearns for a return to a normal state. The Government's safest course is to devote its whole attention to the preparation for the general elections. "Apres ca nous verrons."

THE KING'S NEW PORTRAIT.

Famous Field-Marshals in the Picture.

M. George Scott, the well-known French artist, received a visit on Tuesday of mail week from Sir Francis Bertie, who called at his studio to see the portrait of King George which he is painting. The Ambassador complimented the painter on his excellent likeness of the King, and expressed his admiration of the work. The portrait will be exhibited at the forthcoming Par's Salon.

M. Scott was in London at the funeral of King Edward, and on that occasion he made a sketch of the present Sovereign, who was riding in superb bay. He completed the portrait later on the King, in field-marshal's uniform, after a review at Aldershot. The picture was subsequently exhibited in London, and was seen by his Majesty who expressed a desire to meet the artist.

FINAL SITTING NEEDED.

M. Scott was presented to the King some weeks ago at Buckingham Palace, and then obtained his Majesty's permission to paint his portrait for the Salon. The work is now approaching completion, but a final sitting at Buckingham Palace has yet to take place. His Majesty is represented seated on his favourite horse Kildare, the red tunic of his uniform and his numerous orders and decorations being reproduced with striking effect. The Sovereign is followed by his standard-bearer and by Field-Marshals Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. A detachment of the Black Watch, with their pipers is seen in the background, and other branches of the Service are also depicted. The painting is a brilliant one, and the artist acknowledges his great indebtedness to the King for the loan of the uniforms, standards, decorations and other accessories which figure in the composition.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

THE FINAL ROUND.

THE final round in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played on the Marine Lines ground, Bombay, on Wednesday evening, between the Cheshire Regiment, the holders of the Cup, and the Grant Medical College, a team that has always figured prominently in the closing stages of the Tournament in recent years. By half-past five o'clock both the enclosures were well filled with spectators, and before play commenced all the available seating accommodation was occupied. The band of the 96th Berar Infantry played selections of music before and after the game, and in the half-time interval, the regimental piper played a pipe selection. During the first half, play was evenly contested, but if there was any superiority it was noticeable in the back play of the soldiers. In the second half, the soldiers had the best of the game, although the Grant Medical forwards made more than one attempt to get through. After the game, Colonel Vaughan, Commanding the Warwickshire Regiment, in introducing Mrs. Vaughan, who presented the Cup, commented on the growing popularity of the Tournament and complimented the Cheshire Regiment on their success in winning the Cup for the second consecutive year. The thanks of all were due to the Committee, said Colonel Vaughan, to Messrs. Vidal and Sharpe, and to the referees for the trouble they had taken to make the Tournament the success which it had been. Thanks were also due to the Officer Commanding the 96th Berar Infantry for placing the ground at the disposal of the Committee. Colonel Vaughan then asked Mrs. Vaughan to present the Cup to the winning team, the E.D. Smith Memorial Shield to the Captain of the runners-up and a Cup presented by Mr. Tiler, to the Captain of the winning team. Gold medals were also presented to the members of both teams. Three cheers were given for Mrs. Vaughan, the two competing teams and the Committee.

From the centre "bully" the Grant Medical College team took the ball towards their opponents' goal and for some minutes pressed, Moore having to kick away on one occasion from a shot by Easdon. The Medicals still continued their attack, but the Cheshires' half-backs and backs were always on the ball and the Medicals' forwards were unable to get an opening. Then, from a free hit, Duke made an individual run for the soldiers, but carried the ball over the back line. After some even exchanges, the Cheshires' forwards looked as if they were about to break through, but Easdon took the ball up the field, where he was stopped by the opposing backs. At last, after a dangerous aggressive movement on the part of the soldiers' forwards, H. Easdon hit away and the Medicals once more entered the soldiers' territory. Back play, however, was so strenuously carried on by the defence on both sides, that the game was confined to midfield for some time. Then came a sudden attack by the soldiers, and Canteenwalla had an anxious moment, when Duke lost a chance by shooting wide. A moment later, however, the Cheshires' forwards put in another run and Whitlow opened the score for his side. This spurred on the Medicals who took the ball away from midfield and Easdon was just about to score when he was charged within the circle. From the resultant penalty "bully" Price cleared safely. Just before half-time, the Medical team was pressing. Half-time score:

Cheshire Regt..... 1 Goal
Grant Medical College..... Love

After crossing over, a brief pressing movement was made by the Medicals, but their opponents' backs kept the ball out and the attack was taken up by the Cheshires, who on one occasion almost got through, Canteenwalla having to hit away towards the touch line. The Medical team now made a forward run and a chance was afforded them of equalising when Harris gave "sticks" in the circle, but they failed to take advantage of it, their opponents' backs marking them too closely. Rushes were made at this stage on both sides and play grew fast and exciting, but the Medicals threw away another chance of scoring from a penalty corner. However, they were now pressing strongly, the half-backs feeding their forwards generously. Notwithstanding this, the back play of the Cheshires was too sound for the opposing forwards, and the ball was sent up the field. Fergusson, who had been changed from the forward line to right back, missed his hit and Hodgkins got away by himself scoring a second goal for the soldiers. Some moments after the Medicals' forwards attacked strongly, and after saving a shot from Easdon, Moore was beaten by another from Hayter. From the centre "bully," the soldiers once more took the ball with them and Hume-Wright put in a shot which bounced off Canteenwalla's pads into the goal. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the Medicals to score, they were now a beaten team, and just before time was whistled, Whitlow scored a fourth goal for the Cheshires. Score:—

Cheshire Regiment ..... 4 Goals.
Grant Medical College..... 1 Goal.

The teams were as follows:—

CHESHIRE REGIMENT:—Goal, Moore; backs, Price and Harris; half-backs, McKay, Green and Robinson; forwards, Hume-Wright, Whitlow, Trueman, Duke and Hodgkins.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE:—Goal, Canteenwalla; backs, Hildreth and Easdon; half-backs, Newland, Osborne and Garthwaite; forwards, Fergusson, Cooke, Hayter, A. Easdon and McMorris.

Results to date:—

Applications for the new issue of Brazilian Government 4 per cent. Bonds were received to a total amount of £70,000,000. The nominal amount of the Bonds offered was £4,500,000, so that the loan was subscribed more than 15 1-2 times over.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GUJARAT PIG-STICKING MEETING.

The annual Gujarat Pig-sticking Meeting has just concluded at Bhandu in the Baroda territory. A large party of twenty-two assembled on the 13th inst., and have enjoyed excellent sport. The following are the results:—

GUJARAT CUP.—1st Round.

Mr Blair	Umpire, Meadows
Narsinhji of Baria	
Raja of Baria (spear) ...	
Mr Brocklehurst	Umpire, Forbes
Mr A K Graham (spear) ...	
Vijaysinhji	
Takhatsinhji	Umpire, Cadogan
Mr Ayscough (spear) ...	
Mr Armstrong	
Maj Toogood	Umpire, Kinder'sey
Mr Monteath	
Malik Jama Khan	
Nawab of Radhanpur (spear) ...	Umpire, Mr Ayscough
Mr Kindersley	
Mr Meadows	
Maj Hon Cadogan (spear) ...	

SALMON CUP.—1st Round.

Narsinhji of Baria	Umpire Cadogan heat disqualified
Mahomed Sirdar Khan ...	
Monteath	
Vijaysinhji...	Umpire, Toogood
Mr Meadow	
Raja of Baria (spear) ...	
Maj Toogood	Umpire, Forbes
Mr Harvey...	
Mr. Ayscough (spear) ...	
Narsinhji of Katosan ...	Umpire, Graham
Malik Jama Khan	
Mr Brocklehurst (spear) ...	
Mr Lang (spear)	Umpire, Monteath
Maj Cadogan	
Surajmalji	
Mr Armstrong	Umpire, Ayscough
Mr Blair	
Mr A K Graham	
Takhatsinhji	Umpire, Lang
Nawab of Radhanpur (spear)...	
Mr Kindersley	

GUJARAT CUP.—2nd Round.

Maj Cadogan	Umpire, Forbes
Raja of Baria	
Mr Ayscough (spear) ...	
Mr A K Graham	Umpire, Blair
Nawab of Radhanpur (spear)...	

FINAL.

Nawab of Radhanpur beat Mr Ayscough	Umpire, Cadogan

SALMON CUP.—2nd Round.

Mr Brocklehurst	Umpire, Toogood
Mr Lang (spear)	
Nawab of Radhanpur	
Mr A K Graham	Umpire, Cadogan
Narsinhji of Baria	
Mr Ayscough (spear) ...	

FINAL.

Lang beat Ayscough. Umpire Mr A K Graham.

KARACHI SPRING MEETING.

First Day's Race.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 19.

The following is the result of the Karachi Spring Meeting:—

FIRST RACE.—TALLY-HO PLATE.

Capt Hill's ch aus g Playboy, 12st ...Northmore 1
Mr Bethell's ch aus m Daphne, 11st 12lbs...Owner 2
Capt H L Harkness' br e m Hilda II, 10st..Owner 3

Won by three lengths. A bad third.

SECOND RACE.—POLO SCURRY.

Mr Bethell's br aust g Ivanhoe II, 11st...Owner 1
Capt Harkness' b ch m Nila, 11st 4lbs...Owner 2
Capt Hamer's br aust m Brown Bess, 6st 12lbs..Owner 3

Won by six lengths easily; six lengths dividing the 2nd and 3rd.

KHAIRPUR PLATE.

J Crawford's ch aus m g Cracker, 12st 3lbs... Capt Furrel 1
Captain R B Johnson's b aust m Tigress, 9st 12lbs, Northmore 2
Captain R B Johnson's aust bk g Maori King, 10st 5lbs.....Owner 3

Also Ran: Shull Ah; Miss Bronzewing; Primrose; Grecian Lady; and Mistletoe.

Won by a length and a half.

BAGDAD PLATE.

Major-Genl R Lloyd Payne's ch a g Confideracy, 10st 11lbs.....Ruiz
Captain R B Johnson's g a h Corrunna, 9st 11lbs Captain Furnell 2
Captain M A Hamer's g h Erlking, 9st 11lb... Northmore 3

Also ran: Eager and Heavy Weapon.

Won by 3-4 length; 5 lengths separating the 2nd and 3rd.

HURST PARK PLATE.

H K Bethell's b e g Sacrioonar, 10st 13lbs..Owner 1
J Crawford's ch aust g Cracker, 11st 4lbs...Fisher 2
Major Cates' c aust g The Gift, 10st 7lbs...Captain Harkness 3

Also Ran: Garland and Fairy.

Garland got rid of his jockey at the post and won easily by 5 lengths; 12 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

DESERT PLATE.

Capts Leak and Furnell's ch a h Sirdar, 9st 9lbs... Captain Furrel 1
J Crawford's ch a l Dilerjung, 9st 4lbs .....Fisher 2
Captain R B Johnson's ch a b Prince Charlie, 9st 11lbs .....Northmore 3

Also Ran: Early, Optic, Fairway, Waziristan and Peter Pan.

Won by half length; three lengths dividing the 2nd and 3rd.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Mar. on 1,773·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,92,000	Rs. 2,40,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,39,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	108	136	4	248
For previous 11 weeks of half year	20,98,369	34,63,932	72,948	56,35,249
Total for 12 week	20,90,369	37,0 3,2	79,948	60,74,249
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,69,603	2,54,195	14,440	4,38,243
Per mile of Ry..	96	143	8	247
Total to corresponding date...	21,03,131	39,03,108	1,07,782	61,12,021

Increase for the week .....Rs. 757
Decrease to date .....Rs. 37,272

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Mar. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 29,000	Rs.	Rs 35,000
Or per mile of Railway	49	205	.....	248
For previous 11 weeks of half year.....	69,626	4,88,510	312	5,58,448
Total for 12 week	75,626	5,17,510	312	5,93,448
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,393	60,356	.....	68,749
Per mile of Ry..	59	428	....	487
Total to corresponding date	90,429	5,98,822	1 554	90

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 33,749
Do. date ..... ,, 97,357

THE KAISER'S SECRET DREAD.

What the German Emperor Fears.

WHAT does the future hold for me? What is to be my fate? These vital questions agitate the minds of most of us more or less. And, judging by the revelations of the writer of "Recollections of a Society Clairvoyant," no people are more superstitious in regard to signs and portents, and their relation to the future, than Royalty. Many of them attach great importance to dreams. The Czarina, the Emperor of Austria, and the Kaiser, for instance, insist that dreams have furnished them with premonitions on various misfortunes which have overtaken them.

The Emperor of Austria has peculiar forebodings of imminnent disaster, and for some months before the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth at Geneva in 1898, he was a victim to ominous presentiments, and frequently exclaimed, "Oh! if this year were but at an end." The Empress was a fatalist. "What is to be will be," she once said. "It has been predicted that I and my two sisters will all meet with violent deaths. Personally, I do not dread a sudden death." And curiously enough, after the assassination of the Empress, her sister, the Duchess D'Alencon, met her death in the terrible bazaar fire in Paris, while the ex-Queen Sophia of Naples, the third sister anticipates meeting as violent a death as that of her two sisters.

THE BLACK BIRD AND WHITE LADY.

It is a curious fact that for some days before the Empress was murdered, and on the day of her death a large black raven was observed constantly flying near her bedroom window at the hotel were she was staying. And it is a tradition of the Austrian Royal Family that a black bird and a white lady always foretell death. It is also said that when a member of the reigning house of Germany is about to die the white lady—supposed to be the spirit of Countess Agnes Orlamunde, who murdered her first husband and her two children as they constituted an obstacle to her marriage with one of the ancestors of the Kaiser—always appears. The white lady appeared to Frederick the Great on the eve of his death, and in 1806 she came to Prince Frederick of Prussia before his death at the battle of Saalfeld. A number of officers also saw her, the Prince being at the time in their company.

The present Kaiser is firmly convinced that he will die by the hand of an assasin. This has been predicted to him several times—twice as a young man by Hungarian gipsies when he was visiting his friend the late Crown Prince of Austria at Galicia; and it is said that this conviction forms a constant topic of conversation between the Emperor and his friends.

THE KAISER AND NO. 13.

Like the late King Edward VII., the German Emperor is very apprehensive of the number 13 in connection with any entertainment, and more than once a subaltern on duty at the Palace has been commanded at a moment's notice to join the Imperial party to avoid thirteen being at table. Many members of European Royalty consulted the writer of "Recollections of a Society Clairvoyant," amongst them being the late King Leopold, Queen Nathalie of Servia, and King Humbert of Italy, "I did not feel," says the author concerning King Humbert, "that I could tell him what I saw. It was shortly before his assassination and I did my best to warn him against perils on a journey. He expressed himself very pleased with some private information which I gave him, but laughed at my warnings and told me that he would 'wait and see.'"

Then a few years ago, he was consulted by a pretty fair-haired girl, who was accompanied by an elderly lady. "When I read her crystal," he says, "I could see a brilliant marriage in store for her, but I could also see that her wedding day would be a day of sudden death for others I told her this, and also that her home would be far away from England, among strangers in race and religion. 'You will have six children—five boys and one girl,' I concluded. My pretty client was quite delighted and she went away in high spirits. I was talking about her to a lady who is persona grata at Court, and she remarked enigmatically that the Princess Ena had always been a little unconventional, 'but,' she added, 'I don't say that your client was the Queen of Spain.'"

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

Report for 1909.

The following are extracts from the report on the working of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage for the year 1909:—

As the public are well aware, the institution was started by Sheth Ratanshi Mulji with only 21 orphans in the beginning of the terrible famine in the year 1900 with the object of giving relief to the famines-tricken wandering orphans—boys and girls—of the Hindu community and providing them with boarding and lodging and imparting to them such education as would be required to fit them up for the struggle of life. As time passed the necessity of such an institution was realized and day after day it impressed itself more and more on the minds of the public and the institution was enabled to fulfil its objects by the grace of the Almighty and by the prompt and generous help of the public. The number of orphans began to increase rapidly and at the close of the year 1909, there were 173 orphans in the institution including infants, and boys and girls attending school.

At the end of the year 1908, the total funds of the Orphanage including cash, bonds, etc., was Rs.1,90,884-5-8 and the value of commodities in kind consisting of grain, ghee, oil, cloth, etc., was about Rs. 3,530-1-4. During the year 1909, the orphanage received donations in cash of Rs. 17,049-6-6 and donations in grain, oil, ghee, cloth, etc. of abut Rs. 8,804-3-6 and the proceeds including interest, Fajandari land rent Rs. 7,724-12-0, making up the total of receipts of Rs. 33,578-6-9. During the year 1909, the expenditure in cash was Rs. 9,532-13-7 and the expenditure in grain, oil, ghee, cloth, etc., was about Rs. 7,729-9-5 making up a total expenditure of Rs. 17,262-7-0. Thus at the close of the year 1909, the total fund of the Orphanage including cash, bonds, etc. was Rs. 2,06,125-11-4 and the balance consisting of grain, cloth, ghee, oil, etc. was approximately worth Rs. 4,604-11-5.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

With the object of imparting secular education to the inmates of this institution, a school has been opened since the year 1903 in which they are taught now Vernacular up to Standard IV and English up to Standard III. Boys who have to prosecute higher studies than these are sent up to Gokuldass Tejpal High School where no fees are charged on them. For this we offer our thanks to the managers of the said High School. At present there are 7 students from this institution studying in that High School, out of them, 4 are in Standard IV and 3 in Standard V. Necessary equipments and a special teacher have been provided for physical excercises to the boys and teaching them drill in this institution. The general health of the inmates has been well maintained. Besides the ordinary lessons of the school girls are trained in several useful branches of home work, viz., cooking, sewing and embroidery, etc. They are also taught the knitting of stockings and socks. For this purpose a machine has been presented to the Orphanage by the "Hindu Gujarati Stri Mandal" of Bombay. It is a good sign that our ladies also have begun to realise the situation and evince genrous interest in such an institution.

The school is annually inspected by the Educational authorities. During the year under report, the Anglo-Vernacular branch of this institution was inspected by Mr. R. B. Karandikar, the Educational Inspector of the Southern Division. He was satisfied that the school had made good progress and he recommended to Government to renew the original grant of Rs. 750 allowed previously to the said institution. The vernacular branch of the institution was inspected by Mr. Bala, the Deputy Educational Inspector. He too felt entire satisfaction as to the progress both of boys and girls. Thus it will be clear that great care is taken to impart knowledge to the orphans to fit them up for life in various branches of knowledge suited to their needs.

Now we must say that looking to the high and noble ideals of the institution large funds are needed to place the institution on a sound and permanent basis. Day after day the number of the orphans is increasing. In order to defray the ever increasing wants the fund of the institution must also increase with great rapidity and consequently we fervently appeal to the philanthropic Hindu public to look to this institution with a favourable eye.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Notable History.

It is a curious fact that the past Speakers of the House of Commons, though occupying so important and exalted a position, should on the whole be such ordinary people. Mr. Arthur Dasent, the Senior Clerk in the House of Commons and the admirable biographer of Delane, has done his best for them in this handsome volume. He has given an entertaining, discursive, and gossiping account of their lives from the days of Henry III., and incidentally of the great constitutional changes in the House of Commons for the last seven centuries. But even his skill cannot hide the fact that for the most part they have left little mark on the sands of time, and that of many of them little is known beyond their names. In the early days of Parliment, it is true, the Speaker might lead an adventusous life, and certainly ran considerable risks of an untimely end. As the publisher reminds us, in a very interesting note, no fewer than nine Speakers "lost their lives for performing what they considered to be their public duties, and in most cases their estates were sequestrated and their wealth confiscated." One of their number was even chopped down with a battle-axe by the Duke of Somerset for not coming up in time to the battle of Tewkesbury. The manners of our aristocracy in that age were certainly far from gentle.

REPRESENTATIVES OF GREAT FAMILIES.

The early Speakers for the most part were representatives of the great English families. Such names of those of the Hungerfords—a Speaker of this house fought side by side with Henry V. at Agincourt—De la Mares Catesbys, Mordaunts and Onslows, which house produced no fewer than three Speakers; distinguish the long catalogue. Here and there we find a man who attained distinction outside the House of Commons in other walks than politics as for example, More the famous author of Utopia, and Coke. But such are few and far between. It was not until comparatively modern times that the Speaker ceased to be a partisan and it was the third Onslow who, in Mr. Dasent's opinion paved the way for that change.

Of this Speaker a curious anecdote is told:—When released from his official duties he would steal away from Westminster to enjoy his pipe and glass incognito in the chimney corner of the Jew's Harp a famous tavern and bowling alley in Marylebone Fields, the side of which is now merged in Regent's Park. As the great man was driving to the House of Commons one day in his state coach his identity was accidentally revealed to the landlord, who insisted on the occasion of the Speaker's next visit on treating him with the deference due to his exalted position. But his secret having been betrayed, Marylebone and its diversions knew the First Commoner no more.

The manners of Parliament were easy and unconstrained to the close of the eighteenth century. Pitt, as Mr. Dasent reminds us, came to the House the worse for liquor, though he misquotes the well-known epigram to which that incident gave rise, and ascribes it to the Rolliad, where we have not been able to find it. His lines will not even scan:—

I can't see the Speaker, Hal; can you?
Not see the Speaker, Will! I see two.
Whereas it should run:—
I cannot see the Speaker, Hal; can you?
What? Cannot see the Speaker! I see two.

But this shocked no one at a time when the Speaker himself indulged in copious draughts of porter as he sat in his chair:—

Like sad Prometheus, fastened to the rock,
In vain he looks for pity to the clock,
In vain the effects of strengthening porter tries,
And nods to Bellamy for fresh supplies.

THE FAMILY OF CORMORANTS.

Until the nineteenth century Speakers often returned to active political life from the chair. Thus Grenville held office as Speaker only for five months and quitted it to become Home Secretary. This was the gentleman who was famed for his rapacity, and was even called by a political opponent member of a "family of cormorants." It was of him that Lord Holland said, "All articles are now to be had at a low price except Grenvilles," the particular Grenville who was Speaker having held a sinecure of £4,000 per annum forty years.

Something of the old charm of the House passed away with the reform Parliament. It is old to find that the authors of reform themselves felt exceedingly diffident about the new members, and besought the old Tory Speaker, Manners-Sutton, to remain. With the old order perished the old building of the Houses of Parliament in the famous fire of 1834, which came but two years after the Reform Bill.

Who was the best Speaker in the past? According to Lord John Russell, Shaw-Lefevre, who held office from 1839 to 1857. The reason given is odd:—

When there was not a precedent he made one, adding, so as to prevent any further discussion, "according to the well-known practice of the House," a formula which pleased everyone.

Delane, the great editor of the "Times" was asked by Palmerston his opinion as to what Shaw-Lefevre's successor should be and he gave this list of qualifications which is still of interest and value: (1) Imperturbable good temper, tact, patience, and urbanity; (2) a previous legal training, if possible; (3) absence of bitter partisanship in his previous career; (4) the possession of innate gentlemanly feelings, which involuntarily command respect and deference; (5) personal dignity in voice and manner.

To these Mr. Dasent adds from his own knowledge and experience the "importance of a sense of humour." It is entertaining to find that Delane's choice was the Speaker adopted.

THE NEW REGIME.

In other ways the House has changed much since those remote days. The hour of beginning business has been greatly modified. Under the Commonwealth and the later Stuarts the House met at 9 a. m. nominally, but in 1770 this was altered to 10 a. m., and by 1835 the hour at which the Speaker took the chair had become 3 or 3-30 p. m. In 1808 Lord Colchester wrote:—

The most laborious session for hours of sitting ever known within living memory of the oldest members. There were 111 sitting days, amounting to 829 hours, averaging 7-1-2 hours a day.

What would he have said of the session of 1900, when Parliament sat for 179 days, 50 per cent. more than in 1808?

The payment of members is a subject which comes up in Mr. Dasent's work. He points out that in the fifteenth century, the burgesses received two shillings a day and the lucky knights of the shire twice that rate. In addition, they seem to have been paid travelling expenses from their constituencies. In the sixteenth century, members practised a form of bribery, by promising to serve without pay or on a reduced allowance for their cost of travelling, a heavy item in times when road and inns hardly existed.

PRISONERS' EVIDENCE.

Continental Methods in English Courts.

Abroad, the feature of every criminal trial in any of its stages, says a correspondent in the "Daily Mail," is the searching interrogation of the accused person. This interrogation is both private and public. It is conducted first by the juge d'instruction in camera, and every artifice is used to extract from the prisoner some admission of guilt. French literature contains classic examples. Balzac's marvellous account of the cross-examination of Lucien de Rubempre is not likely to be forgotten by any who have read those chapters. Perhaps a larger public is familiar with the pages in "Monsieur Lecoq," where the unknown prisoner keeps first one and then another functionary at bay. And the system which Balzac painted in 1840, and Emile Gaboriau described in 1870 continues. And at his public trial the accused is interrogated by the president of the court who is furnished with the particulars obtained by the juge d'instruction as a result of earlier cross-examination. And this interrogation is not a perfunctory feature of the trial. It is the main issue upon which the jury, who hang upon every world, come to their decision.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL SYSTEMS.

Such a system has its good side and its bad. Probably we in England are quite unfitted to pass judgment upon its value for the very reason that that system of interrogation has never been a feature of our jurisprudence. Prior to 1898, it was a principle of the common law of the land that no man is bound to incriminate himself. There was no onus upon the prisoner to speak. He pleaded guilty or not guilty; and if he refused to plead it was part of the jury's function to say whether he was "mute of malice" or in a fit state to plead or to understand the proceedings. It is true that under certain Acts, which need not be dealt with here, he could be called for the prosecution, or he could make statements which could be put in as evidence; but, broadly speaking, the theory of the common law of the land was that his guilt or innocence should be decided without any word uttered by himself. The enormous gulf between this and the Continental system need not be demonstrated. Which is the better of the two need not be discussed. Doubtless both systems have their drawbacks and their advantages, though it may be mentioned parenthetically that the assumption that the power to give evidence is all in favour of accused persons who are innocent is something of a fallacy. The old gaolbird not infrequently makes the best witness in the assize courts of the Seine.

But what is worth considering is the fact that as a result of the Criminal Evidence Act of 1898, we are passing away from the old theory of the English criminal law. We are moving towards the Continental practice, and through our judges have never figured as the chief interrogators at trials, yet we have introduced the possibility of prisoners having to undergo severe cross-exmination at the hands of counsel for the Crown. All this was foreseen when the Act passed into law. The discussions in Parliament were interesting and exhaustive, and as reasonably prophetic as such discussions can be. But there is a better time to discuss an Act of Parliament—namely twelve years after it has come into force. Scores of persons accused of crimes have now availed themselves of the right to give evidence in their own defence. Without coming later in date than December 31, 1910, one finds oneself supplied with numberless illustrations of the ultimate tendency of the Act.

THE ACT OF 1898.

It was a very guarded Act, and one which meant—in spirit, at all events—to do nothing to place the onus of speaking upon the prisoner's shoulders. The sub-sections upon this head are very specific. They enjoin that no accused person shall be called as a witness except upon his own application. Also, the failure of any person charged with an offence to give evidence shall not be made the subject of any comment by the prosecution. Nor can it be said that the judges and counsel have not done their best to observe the very letter of the law. It is no slight on Continental courts to praise our administration of justice. We have a right to congratulate ourselves on a Bench which is scrupulously fair and ever ready to stretch a point in favour of the accused and on a Bar which lives up to great traditions. I never remember being present at a trial, nor reading of one, where the judge had need to remind counsel of the protection which the Act gives to prisoners who do no desire to speak. But neither judges nor counsel can regulate the impressions of juries; and I wonder how many of either might be inclined to say that they observe a frend towards a state of things when the spirit of the Act will become a dead letter, and when a prisoner who prefers not to go into the box is regarded as prima facie guilty?

A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

Certainly no counsel entrusted with a heavy defence since 1898, will deny that the Act has put upon his shoulders a grave responsibility. To the lay mind nothing can be simpler than to go into the witness-box and tell the truth. Private persons who have never been in a court of law talk very glibly of the ease with which an innocent man can go into the box and recite the whole truth that is to clear him. But counsel know differently. They know that the witness-box can be made a very embarrassing place even for the innocent—unstrung as is only natural by a terrible position. They have moreover to deal with a class which is usually not educated. I have heard scores of counsel for the Crown cross-examine such prisoners; and I have never heard one do so unfairly. But I have often seen the prisoner thus examined puzzled by the questions put to him. The judge would always protect him, but juries cannot always be expected to realise the causes which often turn an innocent man into a bad witness. The defending counsel has to weigh all this, and then he has to ask himself this final question: "Shall I put my man into the box? If I don't, will it prejudice him with the jury?" The Act says it shall not. The judge will do his best not to let it. Counsel on the other side will do his best not to let it. But will it? I wonder what counsel engaged in criminal courts will answer? It is the fringe of a greater question which will have to be decided by the Legislature before long, because it seems unlikely that the Act will continue without amendment.

There is another difficulty which was illustrated by the case of Stinie Morrison settled on appeal. The Act lays down that the prisoner "shall not be asked, and if asked shall not be required to answer, any question tending to show that he has committed or been convicted of, or been charged with, any offence other than that wherewith he is then charged, or is of bad character" unless (inter alia) "he has personally, or by his advocate, asked questions of the witnesses for the prosecution with a view to establish his own good character . . . or the nature or conduct of the defence is such as to involve imputations on the character of the prosecutor or the witnesses for the prosecution."

Defending counsel may again, as in Rex v. Morrison, feel it his duty to attack the characters of some of the witnesses for the Crown. At once the prisoner is rendered liable to have his whole dossier—generally a damaging one—laid before the jury. That is an immense step forward to the Continental system, where the judges' interrogatories always begin with a catechism on the prisoner's previous crimes.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimate in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£15,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 8th April 1911, by Council Bills	£ 710,515
Balance to be remitted from 9th April 1911 to 31st March 1912	£15,089,485

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

EVENING DRESS AT THE THEATRE.

It may be of interest to ladies who are theatre-goers that a discussion is at present going on in London, as to whether the wearing of evening dress by gentlemen should be obligatory. The suggestion put forward by several well-known actors and managers of theatres, that evening dress should not be regarded as obligatory in the best seats in West-end theatres and concert halls, finds little encouragement among persons who are familiar with the likes and dislikes of regular patrons of places of amusement. The excuse given by those who advocate the new vogue of tweed suits in the stalls and dress circle is that Americans will not trouble to dress for evening entertainments, on the ground that they are too busy to devote time from their office work to the demands of social life. This, it is said, is a wrong assumption. Americans in their own country devote most of their time to business, and frequently rush from their office work to meet their wives and daughters at the theatre. They usually are sufficiently well known to be able to assert their individuality, and if they like to accompany their richly and correctly attired women folk to the theatre in tweeds, New York theatrical managers merely shrug their shoulders and tolerate the infraction of the rules of etiquette, but they deplore it.

THE AMERICAN IN LONDON.

The American, however, when he is visiting London is quite another person. Here he is a visitor; he has not the excuse of the demands of an exacting business, and he accordingly conforms to the customs of this country. And it must be confessed that in the height of the London season there is nobody attired more in accordance with the customs of society than Americans. English women, of the fashionable world, express the opinion that theatrical managers who are willing to encourage men to wear "negligee" costumes in the stalls pay scant respect to the gentler sex. They argue that if women were to show an inclination to dispense with the bother of dressing for dinner and the theatre men would be the first to object to their action, and if men seek to excuse the wearing of tweeds on the ground that to dress for the evening is burdensome, how much more reasonable it would be for women to put forward the same argument!

MOVEMENT GAINS FEW CONVERTS.

The movement to encourage men to dispense with evening dress is not gaining any converts. It has been working for some years now, and has gained very few adherents. This is proved by a visit by one of our respresentatives to several leading West-end theatres. In five or six of the most popular houses, every person in the stalls and dress circles was in conventional attire, and in the sixth, there was one man in a black frock coat, and he was accompanied by two ladies who were correctly attired. Our representative made inquiry among West-end theatrical booking agents the other day, and the consensus of opinion which he obtained was that the tolerance of tweeds in the better parts of theatre would spoil the character of the houses and the audiences. Mr. F. Keith Jones, managing director of Messrs. Keith, Prowse and Co., said:—"It may be a fact that some theatre managers would sanction dress other than that of convention in the best parts of their theatres, but I do not think that they will be able to popularise their idea in London. There are certain parts of the theatre set apart for those who cannot or will not wear evening dress, and if those persons go to the stalls or the dress circle they will feel quite out of place. The argument has been adduced that men want comfort in the theatre and in travelling to and from the theatre; that they want to be able to get there in an omnibus or by the tube railways; but if tweeds are to be popularised in the stalls fashionable persons will desert the theatre." Mr. D. Miller-Wilson, of Messrs. Chappell and Co., expressed much the same opinion. "The Labour member has carried his democracy into the House of Commons," he said, "but he has not materially changed its complexion. It is true that among certain classes of society, England has become more democratic, but there is a large section who are most conservative as to dress and custom. That section will continue to wear evening dress for dinners and entertainments, and I do not anticipate that the suggested invasion of the stalls by persons in tweeds will ever amount to anything. Men wear evening dress out of respect to women, and they are as unlikely to desire to wear tweeds or golf suits in the presence of women at evening parties as they are to forget to raise their hats when meeting ladies in the street. In provincial cities there is some laxity in the matter of dress, but persons who would not think of wearing evening dress at a provincial theatre would hesitate a long time before appearing in tweeds in that part of a theatre, where evening dress is the rule in London."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

The weather in Northern Persia has again become disturbed. The rainfall has continued in Burma where

BY THE WAY.

LAW AND ORDER IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Strange dresses are apt to collect crowds, and even in Constantinople, where the harem skirt might be supposed to be in the fashion, wearers of this latest craze have been mobbed. There is, however, a kind and gallant chief of the police in Constantinople who has determined to protect ladies from molestation. It is not his affair what they care to wear, so long as they are clothed, and so he has issued an order to the police to afford all possible protection to wearers of strange dresses from public annoyance. Also, which must indeed be a novelty in Constantinople, beggars are no longer allowed. A wit conceived the idea of annoying the police by putting up placards forbidding anyone to run after a woman or blow his nose in the streets. The order, which had an official air seems to have taken in not a few people before it was discovered by the police and torn down. From all accounts the police force of Constantinople have wonderfully improved and although a little back-sheesh still goes a long way they are now most attentive and polite to strangers.

DE MAUPASSANT'S METHOD.

Francois, the valet of De Maupassant, has written a book of reminiscences about his master. They are mainly concerned with the great novelist's romantic adventures, and those who admire "Bel Ami" and other of De Maupassant's stories will find the material from which they were drawn in the book. De Maupassant seems to have made a friend of his servant, who nevertheless regarded his master as a hero and carefully remembered his remarks. In this way we learn De Maupassant's opinion about many things. He would not write for the theatre, for he disliked the modern play, and never went to the theatre without being bored and annoyed with "the tricks of the stage." He admired Zola, but disliked his technique. Zola, in De Maupassant's opinion, put on his colours too thickly, used too great an effort to obtain an effect. In that respect Zola was wrong, for an artist must only think of his work to gain his true measure, and not of the effect that he meant to produce. And Zola was wrong to set himself the task of writing a novel about every class of worker, for, according to De Maupassant, a novelist should only write about his own experiences. In order to reproduce life a writer must have not only seen and understood it, but have lived and suffered the scenes which he portrays. Excellent advice—but if it were followed how few novels would be written!

THE REVISED VERSION IN VERSES.

The University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge announce two new editions of the Revised Version, in which for the first time the text is divided into verses, as in the 1611 Bible. There is no doubt that the absence of verses has hindered the general acceptance of the Revised Version. Hitherto, the Revised Version has only been obtainable divided into paragraphs. One of the new editions, containing central column references, will be published on May 17, on which date, in 1881, 1,000,000 copies of the Revised New Testament were sold in a day, and the other edition, text only, will be ready a few weeks later. The University Presses have also ready for publication a cheap edition of "The Interlinear Bible," which combines the Authorised and the Revised Versions so arranged that the reader following continuously the upper line has the text of the Revised Version, or, following the lower line, the Authorised Version, and yet sees at a glance the difference.

THE FOLLY OF "BABY LANGUAGE."

The solemn reproof of Dr. Johnson to the nurse-girl is recalled by a note in the "Gentlewoman." Babies are the most fastidious creatures on earth. They immediately detect any departure from good taste in the dealings of grown-ups with themselves, and show their resentment in no uncertain manner. Furthermore, they have a delicious sense of humour. One has only to notice the critical and cool stare with which they often greet the egregious grown-up's attempt to be funny, to adapt himself or herself the baby mind. At other times they double themselves up like crumpled rose leaves with sheer amusement, when they hear a staid matron talking in such barbaric language as "Didums, poor ickle sing!" or see some portly and gouty gentleman trying to make "goo-goo" eyes. It is all very amusing to baby when it is not unutterably boring. "Why cannot these idiots be natural?" the infantile optics seem to be saying. "And why do they think it necessary to mutilate the King's English on my account?" But probably fond parents will still go on babbling of gee-gees and the like, in spite of all criticisms.

ANOTHER JAPANESE TREASURE AT KEW.

A few weeks ago there was erected near the Kew Pagoda, one of the most generally admired of last year's exhibits at Shepherd's Bush. Within the last few days there has been placed in Museum III., commonly known as the old Orangery, another valuable memento of the Japan-British Exhibition—the model of the mausoleum of the Second Tokugawa Shogun at Shiba Park, Tokio. The model, which is a remarkable example of artistic skill is on one-tenth the scale of the original. At the close of the Exhibition it was presented to the King, who, instead of retaining it at Windsor or Buckingham Palace, has now transferred it to the care of the authorities of the Royal Gardens, and has thus made it accessible to the general public.

THE ALBERT HALL'S FORTY YEARS.

The question of Royal memorials being so much under discussion just now, it is interesting to recall that forty years have elapsed since the opening of the Albert Hall, designed to form part of the nation's memorial to the Prince Consort. The erection of a hall for congresses, concerts, political meetings, etc. worthy of London was first suggested by Prince Albert himself, at the close of the Exhibition of 1851. The project came to nothing, however, until after the Prince's death in 1861. Then, chiefly on the initiative of the late King Edward, a committee was formed and funds raised for carrying Prince Albert's scheme into effect. The hall was erected to the design of Captain Fowkes, and cost over £200,000. It was opened by Queen Victoria on March 29, 1871.

THE LATE MR. SYDNEY BROUGH.

The late Mr. Sydney Brough, one of the most amiable of "jeunes premiers," was not originally intended for the theatrical profession, though his family has given many notable names to the stage. It was his desire to take up the law, and he had selected the Scottish Bar as the aim of his ambition, but the ruling passion of the Broughs was too strong for him, and so he drifted on to the stage, influenced, no doubt, by the performances at the Imperial Theatre, where his father, the never-to-be-forgotten Lal Brough, was then playing Old English comedy with Miss Litton. It is not difficult to understand how young Brough was carried away by these performances, and how he longed with all his heart for the day when he might play Charles Surface. "Charles has the first place in my affections," he once said, and it was his life's ambition to play that exhilarating part.

ROYAL SOCIETY'S RECOGNITION OF DR. CHARCOT.

Dr. Charcot, the popular Antarctic explorer, is in danger of that popularity which men are bidden to beware of when everyone is speaking well of them. He is, in fact, very much a lion just now. One learns from a French contemporary that honours are being thrust upon him. The Royal Society of Great Britain is to confer upon him its gold medal. The explorer heard of this piece of good fortune on his return from Rome, where he has been graciously received by the King of Italy. The news of the conferring of this honour has given his countless admirers and friends the utmost satisfaction. Another Frenchman "bien connu" who possesses the gold medal of the Royal Society is Commandant Fourcau. Dr. Charcot, it will be remembered, gave a detailed and interesting account of his expedition to southern waters before the Royal Geographical Society in London a few months ago.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE TWO SERVICES.

EXIT 1910-11.

The Navy's year closed in mail week, when the accounts for 1910-11 were balanced and debit and credit amounts carried forward to the new financial year. In the not very remote past the end of the financial year was anticipated with some amount of trepidation as to what it had in store, especially for the hired hands in the Royal dockyards, but of late years the numbers employed have shown less fluctuations, and as a consequence there is an almost entire absence of uneasiness as the last sands of the financial year run through the hour glass. The time honoured custom survives, however, of formally discharging all hired hands on March 31, and re-entering such of them next day as were authorised to be retained, which, on this occasion, meant practically all, owing to the large construction and refit programme of work provided for in the new Estimates.

THE "PRESIDENT" AND "BUZZARD."

The close of the 1910-11 financial year synchronised with the paying-off of the "President" in the West India Docks, preparatory to her being placed on the sale list, and also of the "Buzzard." The latter vessel, was renamed "President," and except for the fact that the officers holding appointments at the Admiralty, the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in the coastguard service, &c., were borne on her books, as has been done by the vessel at the West India Docks, the "Buzzard," under her new title, continues to be employed as drillship for the London Division Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. The "President" and the "Buzzard" both belong to the smart-looking "Bird" class of sloops of the eighties in the last century, the former being originally named "Gannet," which was changed to "President" when she took over the duties of a former vessel of that name used as a R.N.R. drillship in the Thames.

REPLACEMENTS IN THE HOME FLEET.

Two changes will shortly take place in the composition of the First Division of the Home Fleet, writes a correspondant in mail week, the effect of which will be to apply to it for the first time the principle of absolute homogeneity in ships of the sigle-calibre gun type. The "Neptune," on becoming the flagship of the new Commander-in-Chief, will replace the "Agamemnon," whose withdrawal, however, is not expected to take place until the "Dreadnought's" partial refit is completed, and she has rejoined the Fleet, in about two months hence. The senior division of Sir Francis Bridgeman's command will then consist of eight battleships, in association with which by that time there will be a cruiser squadron of four ships armed on the all-big gun principle—the quartet being completed by the inclusion of the "Indefatigable," and the detaching of the "Defence." Collectively, these eight battleships and four armoured cruisers will mount 112 12in. guns—a striking force far in excess of that possessed by any other combination of ships in the world's fleets. The next battleships to be passed into the First Division of the Home Fleet will be the "Hercules" and "Colossus," which will set free two of the earlier "Dreadnoughts" for transfer to the Second Division, in place of two of the "King Edward VII." class which in turn will follow their sister ship "Africa" into Vice-Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg's nucleus crew division.

A BIG JUMP.

The department of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, which recently sustained a great loss by the death of Engineer-Captain Phillip Marrack, is about to undergo a further change consequent on the retirement, under the age regulations, of Engineer Rear-Admiral Robert Mayston. When this officer's removal from the active list takes effect next month, Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oram, the head of the branch, will have lost both his Assistant Engineers-in-Chief within three months. The vacancy caused by Engineer Rear-Admiral Mayston's retirement will be filled by Engineer-Captain W. J. Ahstey, manager of the engineering department at Devonport Dockyard, who will be succeeded in that appointment by Engineer-Commander W. H. James, first assistant to the engineer-manager at Portsmouth Dockyard. This officer's selection for the managerial charge of the engineering department at Devonport Dockyard is noteworthy from the fact that Engineer-Commander James stands about 90th in the seniority list of his rank. Evidently, therefore, he is marked out for a high position in the "down below" branch of the service.

DESTROYERS' COMMANDS.

Originally commanded in each case by an officer of commander's rank only three of the twelve 32 knot ocean-going destroyers known as the "Tribal" class will after mail week be designated "commanders' commands." The eighth of the group to be placed in command of a lieutenant is the "Nubian" which on passing into the service last August was commissioned by Commander Colin Mackenzie, D.S.O. This officer will be relieved by Lieut. F. E. Rose, who has had previous experience in command of destroyers, and reverts to this craft from a "Dreadnought" having served in the "Vanguard" since last July. With this change in command there will remain a trio of "Tribals" in charge of destroyers—the "Cossack," "Crusader" and "Saracen." These boats will, it is expected, remain commanders' commands so long as they act as leaders of divisions.

THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Among the anomalies of the Army system of to-day is the position of Reserve officers towards the Special Reserve and Territorial Force. We have so many Reserves of all kinds at the present time that it is necessary to state that one here refers particularly to the Reserve of Officers. At present junior Reserve Officers are not permitted to join the Territorial Force, because in case of war they would have to be withdrawn from it, but they may apparently join either the Territorial Force or the Special Reserve, provided it is for the purpose of commanding a unit in one or other of these forces. There are at present quite a number of officers of the Reserve who are commanding Special Reserve battalions, to the exclusion, of course, of local men of the old Militia officer class, who in former days commanded such units. Their names continue to appear in the Reserve of Officers' list, and since they are not printed therein in italics they must be taken as immediately available for Army service, and liable at any time to be recalled thereto. It is clear that in time of peace these officers belong to the Special Reserve, but in time of war it would seem that they form part both of the Special Reserve and of the Reserve of Officers, thus filling a dual role which may well lead to complications. There is quite an imposing list of names in the Reserve of Officers, it is true, but nobody seems to know what use is to be made of their owners in case of war.

THE USE OF THIS RESERVE.

There are, indeed, sufficient names to provide the necessary numerical reinforcements for the officer corps of the regiments under which they are grouped, but the majority of them are hardly suited by age, rank, and perhaps still less by figure, for the active duties of a squadron or company officer. What part, then, is it intended that the Reserve of Officers is to play in case of war? Lord Haldane has stated on mobilisation he would draw for officers upon the depots and the third battalions, and at first sight it seems not unnatural that the Reserve of Officers, might serve to fill those depleted units. Depots and third battalions will, however, then be filled with recruits acquiring expert instruction, and with the best will in the world it is not impossible that men from the Reserve of Officers' list may be found to be unfitted for instructors, by reason of the fact that no pressure has been put upon them to keep up or assimilate knowledge. The fact is that the nominal roll which appears quarterly in the Official Army List is little more than a register containing the names of men who have, for the most part, long ceased to do any active soldering, who are too senior in rank for the replacement of regimental casualties, and who are far too numerous for the few senior appointments likely to be available and for which they may be suited on the outbreak of war.

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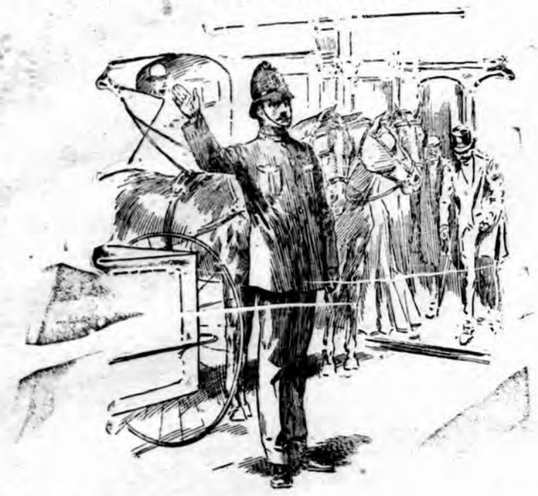
A City Constable



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ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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